



Report on Stocktake of Implementation of the CIMC Recommendations 2014-2017

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Port Moresby



EUROPEAN UNION

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Foreword

The Consultative, Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) was established twenty years ago to improve and regularise the process of dialogue between the Government, private sector and civil society over issues that matter to Papua New Guinea and its citizens, the business sector, households and individuals, in terms of the economy, social sector, human rights, governance and institutions, including politics, law and order and security.

The dialogue must be meaningful and focused, with recommendations followed up and outcome monitored. Civil society has a wide range of questions, issues and concerns, which cannot all be addressed in the limited period set aside for the CIMC Regional or National Development Forums, or even during the CIMC Sector Committee meetings. Many issues must be addressed through other forums at the provincial or local level, and through a range of functional mechanisms for routine interaction and accountability between the State, including local authorities, and its citizens, over matters of national, local and personal concern, including how public funds are planned and utilised and services provided.

This report and analysis of the outcomes from the CIMC recommendations, prepared for CIMC by Marjorie Andrew, the INA's Deputy Director, provides a useful and succinct stocktake of implementation performance, but also a cross check of these recommendations against the UN Sustainable Development Goals to which the Government has committed itself.

As is apparent from the report, although some progress has been made on a portion of the recommendations it is mostly limited with inadequate practical progress, except for a small portion of the recommendations. The development needs and challenges for PNG are extensive and ever increasing, notably with population growth, and the readily available financial and human resources limited, despite the country's considerable potential. Such requires that policies are both sound and then applied, with limited resources carefully targeted on priorities.

Achieving all the recommendations highlighted in CIMC forums is unrealistic, but greater performance should be achieved, which in turn requires awareness, commitment and capacity. Implementation is not the sole responsibility of government, but most require some level of partnership and cooperation with the private sector and/or the wider community. However, improving the mechanisms for planning, implementation and oversight to be able to achieve the policy outcomes is needed, and this particularly entails improving governance and accountability mechanisms.

It is easy for government to focus on big projects and initiatives carved out of meetings and interactions developed in the capital or overseas conferences, and meetings with major business, or international stakeholders. These are expected to deliver quick fixes from resource development and maybe economic stimuli for the whole economy. But they often prove unsuitable, disappointing and far removed from the priority concerns of ordinary citizens, and fail to deliver on the expectations raised.

The CIMC forums and other venues for citizen and business feedback provide a critical reminder of the practical issues faced by people on the ground and their priorities, which are often disconnected with the feasibility studies, project proposals, meetings with big investors and financiers. They need to be heard and taken seriously. They may be diverse and sometimes seem unstructured, and even inconsistent, or in some cases challenged by so-called 'experts', but they should at least inform and provide a real check on decision-making, as much or more

than the presentations of external consultants, lobbyists and interest groups, that invariably have greater access to political offices than those from the community, whether in urban settlements, the growing middle class, CSOs and church service deliverers, or people in remote villages across PNG to whom the CIMC forums reach out.

Those involved in policy advice and policy making are therefore encouraged to make the effort to examine the recommendations listed in this report and the implementation progress specified, and consider how the recommendations should be better reflected in national and sub-national policy and especially implementation over the next months and years, including under the MTDP3 2018-22 and annual budgeting.

Commendation is due to Marjorie Andrew for her hard work conducting this analysis and report, and to Wallis Yakam and the CIMC team in managing the National and Regional Development Forums diligently each year. Finally acknowledgement is given to the Government of Papua New Guinea, the European Union (EU) (for 2017 and 2018) and the Australian Aid program in prior years, for their support in funding the CIMC process. The positive outcomes from consultations may not always be apparent immediately, but the evidence is that various major government reforms and initiatives have emanated from the CIMC consultations over the years, and many other recommendations (particularly in the social sector) have seen some progress, even though in many cases only partial or limited.

Addressing needs and opportunities will always be challenging, particularly for remoter or isolated communities. Sound planning depends upon reliable and timely data, as well as feedback from relevant stakeholders (including business, churches and non-state actors, plus citizens at large). It in turn requires monitoring of the outcome of that planning and dialogue at National and local levels, using traditional and modern communications mechanisms. Routine dialogue and monitoring of the policy and planning process also form an essential component of Government's commitment to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the recently approved OGP National Action Plan 2018-2020.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Consultative Implementation Monitoring Council (CIMC) regional and national development forums, as well as the sectoral committees, are social accountability tools and mechanisms that provide systematic and direct feedback to policymakers and implementers to help them redesign programs and reallocate resources. This stocktake report provides the implementation status of some 156 recommendations presented to Government from 2014 to 2017 by the CIMC.

CIMC was established in 1998, so it's now 20 years old. It is a unique home grown PNG platform for government to communicate its policies and performance to citizens, and for private sector and civil society representatives to raise their issues of concern and provide feedback to Government.

Each year, 4 regional forums and a 3 day national development forum are held, together with 10 multi-stakeholder committees and 2 civil society vehicles that meet quarterly on economic through to critical social issues. The Regional and National Forums focus on a main theme each year. The themes for the National Development Forums during 2014 to 2017 were:

2014 – “Successful Implementation of Development Plans and Achieving the Responsible Sustainable Development Strategy.”

2015 – “Implementing Sustainable Development Plans: Building From Past Experiences For a Better PNG.”

2016 – “Showcasing Achievements: Government Fulfilling Development Aspirations and Improving Service Delivery through Strategic Partnerships.”

2017 – “Quality Leadership and Community Oversight for Improved Governance.”

The CIMC continues to engage in a broad consultation process with national departments and authorities, private sector representative bodies, non-government organisations and the public at large. In addition to the Development Forums, the CIMC facilitates 10 multi-stakeholder committees and 2 civil society vehicles that meet one to four times a year. These are:

- Agriculture
- Natural resources
- Commerce and services
- Informal economy
- Health and population
- Education and training
- Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
- Budget tracking
- Transport and infrastructure
- Law and justice
- Civil Society Organisation forum – State civil society partnership
- Extractive industry transparency initiative – CSO support: PNG Governance Resource Facility

Reports on the outcomes of these forums and meetings are presented to the CIMC Council which is chaired by the Minister for National Planning. Once approved by the Council, a policy submission is prepared for the National Executive Council to seek endorsement in principle of all the recommendations. The recommendations are then channelled to the responsible government departments and agencies to consider or implement.

A different approach than the previous stocktake was used to present and analyse the data using *Community Scales: A ladder to the Twenty First Century*. A Data Sheet was adapted and circulated to CIMC staff to input information. This data was input onto an Excel spreadsheet and analysed. It is recommended that this approach be used for ongoing data collection and analysis. The approach provides the basis for examining the different dimensions of assessing the conditions at the time the recommendations were made, and how change can be measured over time. It also can help the CIMC organisation to know what to look for when monitoring progress or engaging with the respective government agencies or responsible parties.

The CIMC officers are required to monitor the progress of each recommendation. This can be done by liaison with the respective department or agency, as well as gather information from the media including official websites, reports, and from interviewing other stakeholders. The implementation status aims to provide brief information on the interventions needed, and what actions the relevant organisation (s) has taken in response to this recommendation. The completion level is given: whether Not Started, Limited, Substantial or Completed. The list of CIMC recommendations by year, lead agency, dimensions of change, and completion level is provided in Annex 1.

The national government has adopted the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and has made these consistent with the goal of the national Policy M&E Framework (PMEF) on enhancing the performance of economic, social and environmental policies in PNG, the Medium Term Development Plan III's performance, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), amongst others, is one of the priority policy areas for monitoring and reporting by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring. Annex 2 presents the categorisation of the CIMC recommendations by SDG Goals and Targets, and the actions required by responsible agency.

2. THE RECOMMENDATIONS

SDG categorisation of the recommendations

Table 1 lists the number of CIMC recommendations by SDG goal. It is found that 77 per cent of the CIMC recommendations over four years can be categorised under six SDG goals: SDG 16, 17, 9, 2, 4, and 8.

The highest number of recommendations made were related to SDG number 16, marking an urgent call for the government to: (i) develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; (ii) ensure a response, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; and (iii) enforce the rule of law.

Sustainable Development Goal	Number of recommendations
SDG 1	0
SDG 2	13
SDG 3	5
SDG 4	13
SDG 5	8
SDG 6	0
SDG 7	1
SDG 8	11
SDG 9	15
SDG 10	5
SDG 11	10
SDG 12	3
SDG 13	1
SDG 14	1
SDG 15	1
SDG 16	52
SDG 17	17
Total	156

Seventeen recommendations were categorised under SDG 17 as the second largest count. Most of these were against SDG Target 17.17, which is to “Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships” to cover working with civil society, private sector, to improve governance, export of commodities, mobilise finance and technology, and improve statistical capability.

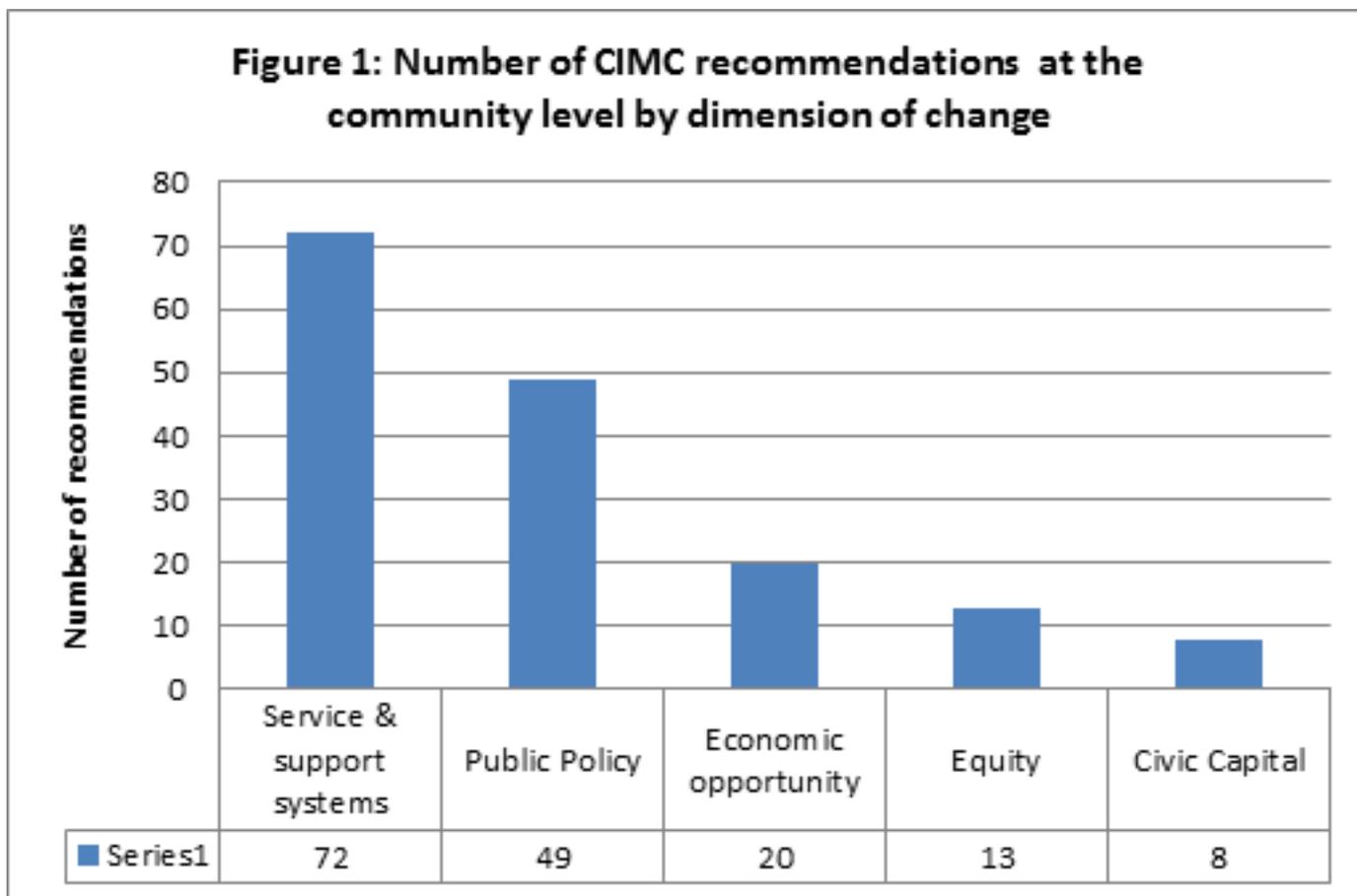
The third highest group of recommendations were listed under SDG 9, which is the request for government to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. This also includes recommendations made to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet, financial services, and technology through partnerships.

The fourth highest count of recommendations were grouped under SDG 2 covering agricultural development, and SDG 4 which targets quality education, adult literacy and numeracy, respectively. SDG 4 also includes education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.

The fifth highest goal was SDG 8, a strong call for the government to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

The stocktake also recorded the dimensions of change at the community level, so that change can be measured specifically in these dimensions. They include public policy, equity, civic capital, service and support systems, and economic opportunity.

Figure 1 indicates that at the community level, the area of governance that demands the greatest change is ‘Service and support systems’. Service and Support Systems include all social and human services, public safety, health, education, child care, housing, justice, infrastructure, and government services. The extent of collaboration between agencies, and the comprehensiveness of services are examples of community conditions and systems interactions within this dimension. Service and support systems had the largest number (72), which is around 43 % of all CIMC recommendations.



The second highest number of recommendations were categorised under ‘Public policy’ (49). Public Policy refers to both the formal written policies of the community as well as the unstated norms adhered to by the general population. A large number of new policies were recommended as well as calls for the review of existing policies or laws. For instance, recommendations have been made to formulate a new national agriculture policy, to review the SME master plan/policy, and to develop a law on freedom of information.

‘Economic Opportunity’ which covers activities to improve the business climate, represented a total of (25) which was 14 % of the total recommendations. ‘Economic Opportunity’ is a community level dimension of change which captures the business climate, the labour market, the diversity of the economic base, entrepreneurship, capital stakeholding, and capital resources. Examples of recommendations include requests for the government: to provide the necessary transport and marketing infrastructure including fresh produce and wholesale facilities, complementing private sector investment; and, government to safeguard the interests of women and young people in the largely unregulated informal sector.

‘Equity’ covers both economic and social distributions of power, opportunity, access, and freedoms. Sexism, racism, and classism are all equity issues. Thirteen recommendations were made relating to this dimension of change. Examples of recommendations include the call for government provide support to address lands and housing needs in the private sector and the community at large, not just serving the public servants; and, to create additional electorates for Alotau Open, Kairuku Hiri Open and Kandrian-Gloucesterc Open electorates because adequate service delivery is geographically challenging.

‘Civic capital’ captures any activity which a person participates in outside of their immediate family unit including volunteer, social and recreational, religious, and citizenship activities. Civic Capital can also refer to a group of people extending their participation in the community beyond their usual sphere, such as corporate service projects. This category had 8 recommendations. Examples include social accountability initiatives and the finalization of the CSO - State partnership framework. Also for government through the DDAs strengthen wards development and other relevant development committees at local levels to ensure meaningful input by communities in shaping plans for the DDAs, learning from examples in Madang Province and elsewhere.

Table 2: Number of CIMC recommendations by dimensions of change at the agency level – areas requiring capacity improvement

Planning, measurement and evaluation	Collaboration & partnerships	Compliance	Governance	Communications	Cultural sensitivity	Information management	Workforce environment
59	43	27	23	20	5	4	3

Table 2 shows that the majority of CIMC recommendations need to strengthen planning, measurement and evaluation capacity in order to bring about change in the lead agency(ies) identified. The second largest capacity that needs strengthening at the agency level, is to do with collaboration and partnerships. This was followed by compliance issues, then governance, and communication. Should CIMC engage with the agencies responsible of each recommendation, the staff will need to devise strategies to target these conditions or systems within and between agencies.

This data should also guide Human Resource Development units developing training and capacity building initiatives.

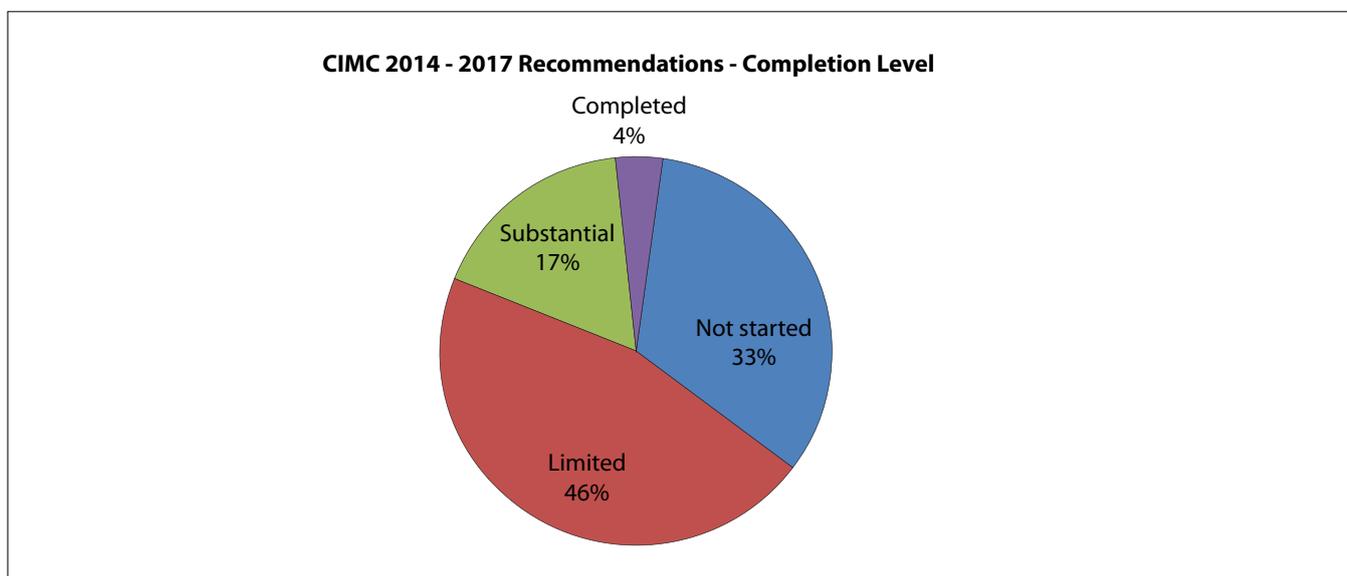
3. STOCKTAKE OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Progress has been made across the full range of the 156 recommendations. The national government has been responsive to many of these recommendations. 24 % of the recommendations have been completed or substantial progress has been made over the last four years. Table 3 provides a summary of the completion status of the CIMC recommendations

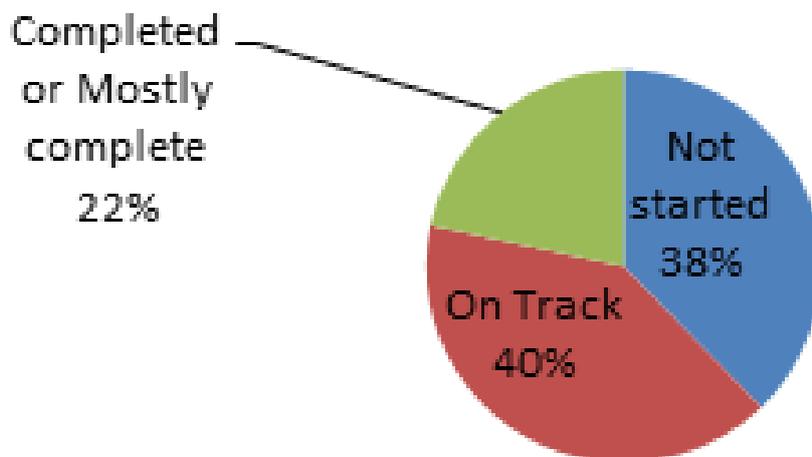
Table 3: Summary of the Completion Status of recommendations 2014 – 2017

Level of Completion		
Completed	7	(5 %)
Substantial	27	(19 %)
Limited	71	(46 %)
Not started	51	(33 %)
Total	156	(100 %)

Comparison between the two stocktakes reveal similar pattern, although implementation of 2014-2017 recommendations are slightly better than earlier decade (2002 - 2013). The figures below show an increase in the proportion mostly completed; 24 % of 156 recommendations compared to 22 % reported in the previous stocktake for 410 recommendations generated during years 2001 to 2013. 46% of all recommendations had started categorised as ‘limited’. Only 31 per cent of recommendations by the government since 2014 have not been started, while 38 per cent had not started over the period of the previous stocktake. 38% of 2002-2013 recommendations had ‘not started’ compared to 33% during 2014 to 2017. This trend indicates that the current Government is more responsive to addressing public concerns than previously.



**Figure 2: CIMC 2002 - 2013
recommendations - Completion Level**



Completed status in key policy areas

Seven recommendations were completed by the government. These were:

- National Trade Policy 2017-2032;
- Government support for implementation of GESI policy, and, Women in Leadership Initiative;
- Gender Based Violence Strategy 2016-2025;
- Government funding for the National Sorcery Action Plan (awaiting NEC approval)
- PNG State – CSO Partnership Policy;
- Church and State Partnership Arrangement; and,
- Awareness about the role of the newly established National Youth Development Authority.
- MTDPIII approaches include private sector, NGOs, CBOs at sub-national level.

These policies are key achievements which involved significant consultation and technical support over many years, commencing even before 2014.

Substantial progress has been made with 27 recommendations relating to strengthening implementation of ‘Service and Support Systems’, particularly in the education and transport sectors, reforms to do with new policies such as GESI and climate change. Substantial attention and resources were allocated to ‘Economic’ areas such as Small Medium Enterprise (SME) plans and refocusing on revenue raising through taxation. The conditions relate to compliance with existing laws and procedures, as well as to improve in strengthening collaboration and partnerships.

71 recommendations had been assumed by Government but reported as limited in implementation

The bulk (45% of the recommendations) have ‘limited’ completion status many of which are new policy initiatives still awaiting adequate financial resources and administrative support to move ahead with implementation. Some of these recommendations require review of existing policy or laws, or awaiting political decisions by the National Executive Council (NEC) to be made.

51 recommendations had not started implementation

Among the recommendations ‘Not started’ are those that relate to:

- Making political leadership more effective
- Ensuring clear demarcation between law makers and the bureaucracy
- Open government with freedom of access to information, better fiscal transparency and accountability
- Enabling civil society to participate in management of public resources and service delivery
- Funding for LLGs

- Measures to improve management of natural resources, including content plans, oversight of SWF, and tax credit schemes
- Landowner ownership and stewardship of resources, prevention of illegal sale of land
- Compliance with SABL decisions
- Agriculture policy and land use policy required
- Economic funding for commercial agriculture; equity funds, stabilisation funds; subsidies
- Road transport users toll
- Rural health delivery of medical supplies and management of funds
- Review of TFF funding arrangements
- Controlling sorcery related violence by law enforcement
- Access by disabled persons to transport and infrastructure
- Access to affordable housing for all
- Information on labour and need for human resource development plans.

4. WAY FORWARD

Data gaps exist for many recommendations. The data gaps will need to be filled with an updated status report. The information collected is to be used to provide feedback to the government implementing agencies, and to the public through forums, committee meetings, or newsletters. The Excel spread sheet with all the CIMC recommendations listed, can be updated with the new information as implementation progresses.

It is important to keep the momentum to ensure complete implementation of all the recommendations. Even though CIMC is not responsible for implementation, it is useful for CIMC to collaborate closely with government authorities to monitor progress, provide encouragement, and inform their efforts as they implement the recommendations.

Continue to use the same approach in measuring change in each of the dimensions of change. Ongoing measurement of the implementation of the interventions (indicators) specified will give better results in knowing recognising when the recommendations have been fully implemented. The approach can also lead to awareness of other changes needing to be addressed in other dimensions at the community and/or agency levels.

Annex 1: CIMC Recommendations by year, lead agency, dimensions of change, and completion level

CIMC Recommendations	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel							Completion Level					
			Public Policy	Equity	Civic Capital	Service and Support Systems	Economic Oppoprtnuity	Govern-ance	Collabora-tion & Part-nerships	Compliance	Cultural sensitivity	Workforce Environment	Planning measur-ement and evaluation	Communi-cations	Information management	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Com-pleted	
1.1. Government strengthens its partnerships with civil society and private sector so they are meaningfully engaged in preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programs. In addition, foster initiatives for community engagement in law & order, education including adult education and health service delivery. Examples could include social accountability initiatives and the finalization of the CSO - State partnership framework.	2014	National Planning, Community Develop-ment	X		X					X									X	
1.2. That the Government take a structured approach to promoting PNG's unique cultural values, beliefs, and identity - "the PNG Way." This means both understanding and articulating what is positive about being from PNG in order to create a new culture of national pride, combined with internationally compatible standards and skills to enable improved economic and social performance.	2014	Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM) National Culture Commission	X									X						X		
2.1. That Government improves standards for Visionary and Accountable Leadership by reviving and strengthening the MP induction and refresher training and awareness programs conducted by Parliament. The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties should drive this process with key public and civil society players such as CIMC.	2014	Parliament. Office of Registrar of Political Parties					X								X			X		
2.2. Government to create policies for mandatory qualifications and or education of intending candidates for LLG or National elections covering fundamental democratic principles, as well as governance roles and responsibilities. Training to be facilitated through PNG Electoral Commission and Institute of Public Administration, and partners that devised the successful 2012 women's candidates training program.	2014	Electoral Commis-sion, Office of Political Parties, CLRC, and Ombudsman Commis-sion and other relevant bodies.	X															X		

	Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel								Completion Level				
				Public Policy	Equity	Civic Capital	Service and Support Systems	Economic Oppoprtnuity	Govern-ance	Collabora-tion & Part-nerships	Compliance	Cultural sensitivity	Workforce Environment	Planning measure-ment and evaluation	Communi-cations	Information management	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Com-pleted	
5	2.3. The Government is urged to make constructive differentiation between democratic pillars, such as rule of law, and good governance including accountability and informal cultural systems and approaches which have the potential either to improve or hinder the formal system. This means awareness programs for leaders on the democratic system and defining positive and negative cultural practices to help manage such risks.	2014	Electoral Commission, Parliamentary Committees				X											X			
6	2.4. That government to develop legislation and policy for making public information more readily accessible to all parts of community (Freedom of Information Legislation should be progressed but it also requires a pro-active commitment by government to extending access to information and awareness of the constitution, laws and policies, budget allocation and expenditure to citizens).	2014	State Solicitor (Department of Justice and Attorney General),	X															X		
7	2.5. That CIMC be recognized as a focal point to promote and strengthen monitoring, information sharing and other accountability and transparency initiatives. Government must ensure sufficient resourcing to cover technical and financial requirements to deliver this service to a high standard and to a wide range of citizens through relevant mediums.	2014					X			X				X	X				X		
8	2.6. That provinces and districts initiate ongoing open budget forums at their levels in partnership with CIMC and others, in line with existing open budget initiatives.	2014																X			
9	2.7. That government empower civil society to be directly involved as independent monitoring agents that can participate in various social accountability mechanisms recognised and supported by government. Such CSO monitoring activities can also be amalgamated to form annual independent reports on public expenditure, contracts and programs at both national and sub-national levels (This also ties in with other initiatives, including government's commitment to the EITI process).	2014																X			

Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel								Completion Level				
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10	2014	DAL/DNPM/ DoT	X			X	X											X		
11	2014	DAL	X					X										X		
12		DAL				X													X	
13	2014		X														X			
14	2014	i) Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) ii) PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) iii) Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA) iv) CIMC/ Civil Society	X											X	X	X				
15	2014	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Department of Agriculture & Livestock					X											X		
16	2014		X							X										X
17	2014					X		X					X					X		

	Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel								Completion Level			
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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
18	4.3. That government develop a policy and support programs that facilitate access to market information and bring opportunities to the doorsteps of farmers and entrepreneurs. This can be a joint initiative of the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade, Commerce and Industry, working with commodity boards and private sector bodies.	2014					X											X		
19	4.4. That Government facilitates stronger linkages between public and private sector to inform our trade agreements and models. This will help businesses extend their investments into down-stream processing and niche market opportunities.	2014					X											X		
20	4.5. That government strengthen existing administrative arrangements to do with SMEs, particularly in the areas of finance, capacity, law and policy development;	2014	Department of Commerce Trade and Industry	X											X			X		
21	5.1. That government ensures compliance is enforced on existing laws and standards related to public transport and infrastructure, such as the Small Crafts Act, Road standards, etc before creating new policies and laws.	2014	Department of Transport, National Maritime Safety Authority, National Roads Authority, Road Traffic Authority				X												X	
22	5.2. That government revive provincial works departments or local repair and maintenance capacity to focus on routine maintenance and repairs.	2014	Department of Works, Department of Transport, National Roads Authority				X												X	
23	5.3. That government upgrade the rural airstrips and provide targeted subsidies for rural air services, for welfare and economic opportunities.	2014	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency				X								X			X		
24	5.4. That government reviews its existing standards and develops legislation, policies and practices that promote accessibility to public infrastructure and transport zones for all persons, including Persons with Disability.	2014		X											X			X		
25	5.5. That government reviews its existing standards, raises awareness, and develops and applies legislation, policies and practices that safeguard the safety of women and children in public transport.	2014	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Independent Consumer & Competition Commission				X											X		

	Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel								Completion Level					
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26	6.1. That the government review its free education and health policies and focus its efforts into restoring and attaining improved quality, standards and performance outcomes, in parallel with progress to universal basic education. Recognition of the shortfall (net reduction) in health funding following free health provisions must be addressed to ensure services both in public and church run facilities are adequately re-sourced and standards achieved.	2014	Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs				X													X		
27	6.2. That government recognizes and continues to support churches delivering education and health services by consolidating the current Church and State partnership arrangement into a formal policy framework.	2014	Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM)	X							X											X
28	6.3. Government to ensure accountability with repayment and penalties for those organisations and individuals who are reported in the social development program audit as having misused or wrongly received monies parked in the name of churches under the old State-Church partnership arrangement.	2014					X											X				
29	1.1. Government to facilitate and implement a nationwide survey to chart data on human resources capacity in the country.	2015	Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, National Training Council, Department of Education	X											X		X	X				
30	1.2. Develop an overarching human resource plan to capture the country's human resource capacity trends, future needs, information on its skills volume and expertise. For instance, to set up a national registry to capture total number of doctors, lawyers and accountants and how many of these have moved to practise abroad.	2015	> National Statistics Office, Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, Department of Immigration and Border Security	X											X						X	
31	1.3. That Government develop a policy to ensure resources are owned by the people. Policy to ensure protection of this arrangement with careful management by the government and for government to report back to the people regularly on this. This covers investments on land, forest, environment, water, minerals and others on behalf of the public	2015	i) Constitutional and Law Reform Commission (CLRC) ii) CIMC/Civil Society iii) Minerals Resource Development Authority (MRDC)	X				X									X	X				

	Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel								Completion Level			
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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
32	1.4. That Government direct a key agency (eg DPLGA or DNPM) and resource them adequately to coordinate the establishment of Citizens Service Charters (which make clear what government's responsibilities and budgets are) at all levels (provincial, district and facility) in partnership with Civil Society, Ombudsman Commission, DfCDB, CIMC and others. This will help hold decision makers and implementers to account and promote transparency in the delivery of services.	2015	Department of National Planning And Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Provincial and Local Level Government (DPLGA), Department of Implementation and Rural Development (DIRD), PLLSMA Group,				X		X									X		
33	1.5. That government re-establish effective outputs from the office of information to deliver factual (and not propaganda) information in a form that can be digested by communities at all levels, and ensure more Government participation and inputs to forums such as CIMC.	2015					X										X			
34	2.1. That the Government initiate a national Agriculture subsidy scheme and ensure effective coordination and management of assistance to all agriculture subsectors;	2015						X						X			X			
35	2.2. That Government setup a Commercial Agricultural Equity Fund. That Government make available K100 million to operationalize the fund through a properly defined Agricultural subsidies scheme;	2015						X						X			X			
36	2.3. That government channel LNG proceeds towards agricultural programs; especially to support properly defined subsidies;	2015						X						X			X			
37	2.4. That government support and enable Farm Price Stabilisation and replacement of imported fresh produce with affordable local produce;	2015	DAL					X						X			X			
38	2.5. That Government direct the National Development Bank (NDB) to facilitate assistance for small businesses through making its processes and agricultural start-up capital arrangements accessible and affordable. NDB is now acting as commercial bank so it needs to operate as an agricultural bank or bank for small people supporting SMEs and informal sector.	2015	The Department of Trade and Commerce have the knowledge and the technical knowhow but need finance to assist in growing SME. The National Development Bank was directed by government to intervene					X		X										X

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39	2015					X				X							X			
40	2015							X		X				X					X	
41	2015	PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Live-stock, Fresh Produce Development Agency, Fresh Produce small holders, Department Of Works, Department of Transport						X		X				X					X	
42	2015	PNG Government, Department of Agri-culture and Livestock, National Agricultural Research Institute, University of Technol-ogy, University of Natural Resources and Environment Commod-ity Boards					X							X					X	
43	2015	PNG Government, Department of Agri-culture and Livestock and Commodity Boards, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Develop-ment								X									X	
44	2015	PNG government, Commodity Boards, World Bank					X			X				X					X	
45	2015	GoPNG, Department Of Agriculture and Livestock and Fresh Produce Development Agency, all other major commodity boards and Israeli Company (Agro Industry)	X				X								X			X		
46	2015	i) Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) ii) Department of Agriculture & Livestock (DAL) iii) De-partment of PM & NEC (Legislative Council)					X			X										X

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47	2015	Department of Commerce Trade and Industry					X											X		
48	2015						X			X					X			X		
49	2015						X							X				X		
50	2015	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government and Constitutional Law Reform Commission.					X								X			X		
51	2015	DLPGA			X				X						X				X	
52	2015	DPLGA is the implementing agency and is the responsible agency, Department of Prime Minister, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation					X		X								X			
53	2015	DPLGA is the implementing agency and is the responsible agency, Department of Prime Minister, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation					X							X	X			X		
54	2015	DPLGA is the implementing agency and is the responsible agency, Department of Prime Minister, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation					X								X			X		

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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																		
55	4.6 That government through the DDAs strengthen wards development and other relevant development committees at local levels to ensure meaningful input by communities in shaping plans for the DDAs, learning from examples in Madang Province and elsewhere.	2015	DPLGA			X					X							X			
56	5.1 That Government create proper processes and mechanisms that facilitate affordable housing for all;	2015	National Housing Commission, Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM)		X						X								X		
57	5.2. That Government implement policies to lower or reduce housing and rental rates;	2015	ICCC, DoTreasury, PNG Business Council	X							X								X		
58	5.3. That Government also provide support to address lands and housing needs in the private sector and the community at large, not just serving the public servants;	2015	i) National Housing Commission (NHC) ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC)		X													X	X		
59	5.4. That Government revisit its delivery processes for improvement through lessons learnt from the implementation of past projects, like the Taurama Valley Project.	2015	i) Office of Urbanisation ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Lands Department (DLPP)		X						X								X		
60	5.5. That Government conduct serious awareness and action to stop illegal land sales and reassure communities about how they can protect their land;	2015	i) Office of Urbanisation ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Lands Department (DLPP)		X													X			
61	5.6. That Department of Lands and Physical Planning must be present at such forums as the CIMC development forums to respond to queries put forward by citizens on land matters;	2015	1. Department of Lands & Physical Planning, 2. DNPM				X				X								X		
62	5.7. That the report on the SABL commission of enquiry and any subsequent actions and decisions be shared with the community at large.	2015	i) Lands Department (DLPP) ii) Department of the Prime Minister & NEC (PM&NEC) iii) CIMC / Civil Society		X				X						X				X		
63	6.1. That Government facilitate the re-opening/maintenance/upgrading of all rural roads, airstrips, jetties as a matter of priority;	2015	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency, PNG Ports				X								X				X		
64	6.2. That Government through the Department of Works strengthen its monitoring and quality control mechanism on maintenance of road networks.	2015	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority.				X								X					X	
65	6.3. That the government ensure a clear Quality control and maintenance system be established or improved;	2015	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority.				X				X				X				X		

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66	2015	Department of Implementation & Rural Develop-ment, Department of Treasury, Department of Finance, Provincial Governments				X		X										X		
67	2015	Department of Trans- port, Department of Works, National Roads Authority				X													X	
68	2015	Department of Trans- port, Department of Works, Department for Community Develop- ment & Religion, Na- tional Board of Disable Persons.		X													X			
69	2015	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Board of Disable Per- sons ,Department of Religion &Community Development				X		X									X			
70	2015	Department of Trans- port, Department of Works, National Roads Authority, Road Traffic Authority,		X														X		
71	2015	DIC				X				X								X		
72	2015	1. Department of Personal Manage- ment 2. Department of National Planning and Monitoring 3. Depart- ment of Provincial and Local Level Govern- ment Authority		X																X

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73	7.2. That the Government endorses the Gender Based Violence Policy.	2015	Department for Community Development and Religion	X						X										X
74	7.3. Through the GESI policy; public servants be sensitised on gender issues for service delivery, including: – Education and awareness on all conventions that Government has endorsed, such as, CEDAW; CRC; CRPD, and others.	2015			X					X					X				X	
75	7.4. That Government fast track the promised PNG Human Rights Commission;	2015		X					X								X			
76	7.5. That Government make clear the role of the new National Youth Commission (National Youth Authority) in particular, clearly defining the differences between the new and old structures. What the new structure is developed to improve or strengthen;	2015	National Youth Authority																	X
77	7.6. That Government elevate and recognise the Status of the Office of the Development for Women;		DfCD				X		X									X		
78	7.7. That Government ensure to safeguard the interests of women and young people in the largely unregulated informal sector.	2015	DfCD			X	X	X		X								X		
79	1.1. That government ensures Budget transparency at all levels but particularly at the LLG levels and ensure citizen participation in planning and preparation of Local level Government budgets are encouraged	2016	Department of Treasury and NEFC on financial allocations				X			X							X			
80	1.2. That government ensures there is equal wealth distribution including the DSIPs and PSIP, nepotism in the distribution of such should be eradicated so that all provinces develop at an even pace.	2016	DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation, Department of Treasury (budget/revenue) and Department of Finance (accounting/spending) and NEFC				X				X			X				X		
81	Government ensures through law that all assets including equipment, machinery, vehicles and others bought by public funds including DSIP, PSIP and LLGSIP should be registered with 'P' Plates. This should ensure there is improved management of these assets in compliance to the DDA Guidelines.	2016	Department of Implementation & Rural Development, DPLLG, Auditor General, Department of Finance, Department of Treasury, Police Department				X				X							X		
82	1.4. Government should restore the LLGSIP back to K500, 000 or more for service delivery at that level bulk of the population live.	2016	DoT				X		X								X			

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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
83	1.5. That government resources the Auditor General's office with adequate funding and capacity so this office functions effectively to carry out its mandated role and produce timely reports that serve the interest of the people.	2016	DoT				X					X								X
84	1.6. Government must ensure that use of public funds at the district level comply with Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), PSIP,DSIPLLSIP Administrative Guidelines and Financial Instructions and DDA guidelines and all reporting should be made available to the general public as per the DDA Act.	2016	DoF				X					X		X	X				X	
85	1.7. Empower and resource the DDA's and revive all provincial works departments or boost local repair and maintenance capacity to focus on routine road maintenance and repairs.	2016	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority, Road Traffic Authority ,District Development Authority				X					X							X	
86	2.1. That government seriously recognises CSO's, NGO's and the private sector as strategic partners in the development process and empower them through capacity building and engaging them to do certain things at the sub-national level in order for results to be provided.	2016	DNPM			X								X						X
87	3.1. The Department of National Planning must ensure there is focused resource allocation over the years by coordinating all provinces and districts to make sure there provincial plans are aligned with national priorities so that desired results are achieved.	2016	Department of National Planning and Monitoring				X		X			X								X
88	3.2. Government must develop a policy to have churches as key development partners in sustainable development.	2016	Department of National Planning and Monitoring				X													X
89	3.3. Government must ensure there is an enabling environment for effective service delivery – like roads, bridges etc with the focus on improving lives at the rural sector by creating opportunities to address minimise rural-urban drift.	2016	DNPM	X			X													X

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90	2016	Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Research Science and Technology, Department of labour and Industrial Relations, National Training Council,	X																X	
91	2016	Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Research and Technol-ogy, National Training Council.	X	X		X								X					X	
92	2016	Department of La-bour & Industrial Rela-tions, National Training Council, DHERST and Department of Educa-tion	X	X		X					X			X					X	
93	2016	Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, Investment Promotion Authority, Department	X											X					X	
94	2016	Urban Authorities	X								X								X	

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95	2016	IRC					X				X								X	
96	2016	DFCD								X									X	
97	2016	DJAG								X					X					X
98	2016	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, Constitutional Law Reform Commission, Department of Justice & Attorney General.	X								X	X			X				X	
99	2016	DPM										X	X							X
100	2016	DPM									X									X
101	2016	PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Coffee Industry Corporation and Cocoa Board								X									X	

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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
102	7.2. Government must embrace and take on the PPAP project on coffee and extend funding to 2022. With the processes and systems in place the project will be able to absorb and bring more farmers on board	2016	Department of Agriculture and Live-stock, Coffee Industry Corporation, Cocoa Board, World Bank, International Fun for Agriculture Develop-ment (IFAD), Provincial Division of Agriculture and Livestock, Project Management Unit (PMU), Coffee and Cocoa Lead Partners, Exporters.	X					X								X			
103	7.3. Private sector must be con-sulted by Government on policies so there is some level of collabo-ration and input at that level.	2016	Dept. of Commerce, Trade & Industry	X						X					X			X		
104	7.4. The Department of Agri-culture and Livestock must work closely with industry and com-modity boards to ensure that key players are engaged in developing the various crops to promote strong agriculture growth in the country.	2016	Government of Papua New Guinea, Depart-ment of Agriculture and Livestock, Com-modity Boards.							X								X		
105	7.5. The national government must take lead to provide all necessary resources for commod-ity boards to take leadership and direction in moving the agricul-ture sector forward.	2016	DAL					X						X				X		
106	7.6. That government adopts the PPAP model to deliver Agriculture Investments in this country be-cause it is a modality the country can rely on because it is hinged to strong governance principles and practices.	2016	Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Commodity Boards, World Bank, International Fun for Agriculture Develop-ment (IFAD), Provincial Division of Agriculture and Livestock	X			X	X		X									X	
107	8.1. The National Roads Author-ity must fast track its submission to the NEC highlighting to govern-ment the potential revenue op-tions required to fund necessary consistent road maintenance. NRA needs to be proactive to fast track any procedures government intends to undertake to accommo-date the sustenance of the NRA.	2016	Department of Trans- port, National Roads Authority, Department of Prime Minister & NEC	X				X										X		
108	8.3. Government must continue to support the ongoing operations of the Rural Airstrips Agency (RAA) through committed annual funding and support from Provin-cial Infrastructure and Mainte-nance Grants and District Support Improvement Program (DSIP).	2016	Department of Trans- port, National Roads Authority, Department of Prime Minister & NEC, Department of Works.	X										X			X			

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109	8.3. Government must continue to support the ongoing operations of the Rural Airstrips Agency (RAA) through committed annual funding and support from Provincial Infrastructure and Maintenance Grants and District Support Improvement Program (DSIP).	2016	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency, Civil Aviation Authority				X												X	
110	8.4. That Provincial Governments facilitate the reopening, maintenance, upgrading of rural roads, airstrips, jetties as a matter of priority due to the fact that all infrastructures in rural areas were degrading or deteriorated extensively.	2016	Department of Works, Department of Transport, National Roads Authority, Rural Airstrips Agency, Png Ports				X												X	
111	8.5. Government must ensure that all infrastructures are updated to include the accessibility of Persons with Special Needs and also ensure their interest is represented at the highest level including on relevant statutory and national boards.	2016	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Board of Disable Persons, Department of Religion & Community Development, Civil Aviation Authority.	X															X	
112	8.6. Government must make changes to relevant legislation to enable the Napanapa Oil Refinery manufacture oil and aviation gas for commercial purposes and sell to all air craft operators in the country.	2016	Department of National Planning & Monitoring, Department of Petroleum and Energy, Civil Aviation Authority, Constitutional Law & Reform Commission.	X				X											X	
113	9.1. Government gives more prominence to national security and separate the military from Law and Order to avoid the military being undermined by other competing sectors in the interest of protecting national interest and development.	2016	DoT	X															X	
114	10.1. That government through the appropriate agency and sector policies ensure the safety of individuals (vendors) classified under the informal sector are guaranteed protection and no abuse by law enforcement agencies when dispersing them from daily informal activities.	2016	Department for Community Development & Religion, NCDC, Provincial governments and LLGs																X	
115	11.1. It is critical that the Opposition is adequately resourced by government so it is empowered to play its role scrutinize and make government and parliament effective.	2016	Department of Treasury and Department of Finance are responsible				X		X		X								X	
116	1. That Government considers diversity (different stages of development) and allocate resources accordingly to actual needs.	2017	DNPM				X												X	

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117	2. That the National Govern-ment gives each province the financial autonomy on internal revenue generated so they deliver according to their requirements and cut the waiting time for Waigani to decide. Provinces to be allowed to retain the 10% for service delivery and send what is for Waigani.	2017	DOT	X				X	X									X		
118	3. That Government cre-ates additional electorates for Alotau Open, Kairuku Hiri Open and Kandrian-Gloucestercan electorates because adequate service delivery is geographically challenging;	2017	CLRC	X	X				X					X				X		
119	4. That Government builds capacity at the provincial and dis-trict levels including developing proper staff development plans and job rotational programs to enhance competency in the public service.	2017	Department of Per-sonnel Management (DPM)				X						X	X				X		
120	5. That Government amends the DDA Act to ensure the CEO/District Administrator is appointed by Provincial Administrators without any form of political view/influ-ence. Any other provision in the Act that hinders work of District Administrators should also be removed or amended;	2017	CLRC															X		
121	6. That Government seriously ensures compliance, monitoring and reporting of the significant DSIP funds sent to the districts through the DDA by-passing Pro-vincial Governments. Provincial Governments find it hard to check on the use of these funds at the LLG or District levels	2017	DPLLGA															X		
122	7. That Government reviews the Treasury System in the districts because it is becoming difficult to hold treasury staff operating in the districts accountable for any misdeed including failure to provide reports to District Audit Committees;	2017	Department of Treas-ury and Department of Finance				X											X		
123	8. Clear and distinct guidelines between operation and policy should be made available and published so that legislators know their roles and not overstep into bureaucratic roles;	2017	Parliament, Ombuds-mand Commission				X		X										X	

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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
124	9. That Government puts in strict measures and penalties to deter political involvement and appointment of bureaucratic leaders at all levels of Govern-ment and call for merit based appointments following the Public Service Management Act;	2017	DPM								X						X			
125	1. That Government reviews the Tuition Fee Free Education policy to ensure the quality of education is raised through enhanced monitoring of schools performance and funds usage;	2017	Department of Education				X		X	X				X				X		
126	2. Government ensures that remote schools have transportation support inbuilt into the TFF funding policy as inaccessibility is a big problem throughout PNG.	2017	> Department of Education, Department of Finance, Department of Implementation and Rural Development	X						X						X				
127	3. That Government increases the number of alternate learning pathways from the current two (FODE & TVET) and build Vocational Teachers' Colleges and more institutions to absorb the increasing number of Grade 12 drop outs from formal public institutions;	2017	Department of Education											X			X			
128	4. That Government institutes processes for measuring outcomes in education and learning through standardised testing kits for all schools;	2017	Department of Education				X							X				X		
129	5. The Government ensures there is periodic demonstration of national literacy and numeracy competency at all formal institutional levels;	2017	Department of Education, National Literacy & Awareness Secretariat, Office of Library & Achieves.											X			X			
130	6. Government through the Education Department adopts the old system again which includes grade 1-6 for primary schools, grade 7-10 for high schools and grades 11-12 for secondary high schools. The Aitape Lumi (back to basics) approach should be picked up by the department and modelled in some provinces;	2017	Department of Education	X													X			
131	7. Government considers minimum priority activities inclusive of teacher capacity building; creation of HRD within education divisions to manage teachers' salaries and other entitlements;	2017	Department of Education, Teaching Service Commission, PNG Teachers Association	X			X										X			
132	8. Officers on duty travel for school visits must be entitled to K200 day allowance regardless of school location;	2017	Department of Education, Teaching Service Commission, PNG Teachers Association.				X				X					X				
133	9. That the distribution of TFF subsidy funds be diverted to respective Provincial Governments to spend, monitor and control using information and data available to them in the provinces while Waigani only provides oversight.	2017	Department of Education, Department of Finance/Treasury.				X							X		X				

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134	1. That contract for delivery of medical supplies to rural areas is given to organisations that have the capacity and are already working on the ground (Samaritan Aviation, Manalos Aviation, THOR Foundation etc);	2017	Department of Health, Central Supply and Tenders Board	X							X							X		
135	2. Government must introduce medical training targeted for under graduate doctors to go and practice in rural areas and provide financial support for MMED rural program;	2017	NDoH				X								X			X		
136	3. That all health sector funds should be kept at provincial levels with Provincial Health Authorities (PHA) to control and manage and health component of the DSIPs and PSIPs should be channelled to PHAs as well for health service delivery;	2017	DOT				X								X			X		
137	4. The National Government and NDOH must set a clear minimum target for specific numbers of doctors and health workers to be in each district and develop strategies for reaching that target by 2030;	2017	NDOH								X		X						X	
138	5. The Government fully fund UPNG SMHS to enable high quality rural placements for undergraduate students, preferential expansion of the MMED (Rural) program, set provincial benchmarks for rural health service expansion.	2017	DHERST	X							X							X		
139	1. That Government provides mechanisms for deed of agreement or MOA between Government and Landowners before people free-up land for development. Sometimes politicians use "Power of Attorney" to act and sign agreements between themselves and developers without landowners' knowledge;	2017	Department of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG), The Judiciary (Village, District, National & Supreme Courts) Department of Community Development (DCD)				X					X						X		
140	2. That Government through its responsible agencies remove lease holders from cancelled SABL land and stop further activities in compliance to Prime Ministerial/ Government instructions;	2017	Dept. Lands & Physical Planning (DLPP), PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA), Department of Agriculture & Livestock (DAL), Police Dept. (RPC), Dept. of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG).				X						X			X		X		
141	3. That Government institutes a standardised land policy that can be applied throughout the country. All developers will then have to agree and comply to that policy before doing anything on the land;	2017	i) Dept. of Lands & Physical Planning ii) Climate Change Development Authority	X							X							X		

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	CIMC Recommendations	Year	Lead Agency																	
142	4. Government must provide mobilisation funds and accessibility at the provinces and districts so that the National Identification Service (NID) service is available and accessible to all people throughout the country;	2017	i) Dept. of Community Development (DCD) – Civil Registry Office ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Dept. Provincial & Local Level Governments (DPLLG) iv) Provincial Governments				X												X	
143	5. That Government removes the condition for NID or Birth Certificate as requirements for ILG formation. That policy is not conducive to locals who may have to travel miles by foot and other means to get a NID for the purpose of registering their ILG.	2017	i) Dept. of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) ii) Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) iii) National Research Institute (NRI)	X														X		
144	1. That the EITI be secured by policy and legislation and that the Department of Petroleum and Energy be capacitated to effectively manage the affairs of the sector including landowner benefits;	2017	EITI	X					X		X								X	
145	2. That the Mining Act be reviewed to include provisions for Sea Bed Mining;	2017	CLRC	X														X		
146	3. That EITI produce a set of criteria on transparency and accountability for Nautilus Minerals and other mining companies to consider culture, communities and the environment prior to underwater mining;	2017	CLRC	X								X						X		
147	4. That EITI establishes provincial desks in provinces that have natural resources extraction activities;	2017	EITI				X											X		
148	5. That Government develops a National Content Plan Framework and create standard template that can be used by land owners for effective negotiation for extraction and use of their resources including land;	2017	MRA, DPE, DOT					X		X		X						X		
149	6. That Government provide an independent oversight mechanism for the Sovereign Wealth Fund so that funds in the account are spent on infrastructure development and socioeconomic services through the national budget as outlined in the Organic Law on the Sovereign Wealth Fund 2012;	2017	CLRC	X									X					X		
150	7. That process used by Government to dish out Tax Credit Scheme (TCS) projects be reviewed and ensure that primary beneficiaries are provinces and districts affected by resource extraction before considering other provinces.	2017	DOT	X										X				X		

Recommendation & Refr #	Year	Agency	Dimensions of CHange - Community Level					Dimensions of CHange - AgencyLevel									Completion Level			
			Public Policy	Equity	Civic Capital	Service and Support Systems	Economic Oppoprtnuity	Govern-ance	Collabora-tion & Part-nerships	Compliance	Cultural sensitivity	Workforce Environment	Planning measure-ment and evaluation	Communi-cations	Information management	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Com-pleted	
151	2017	DNPM			X			X									X			
152	2017	DNPM			X					X								X		
153	2017	DNPM	X					X						X				X		
154	2017	DIC				X													X	
155	2017	Ombudsman Com-mission				X					X			X				X		
156	2017	Department of Pro-vincial and Local Level Government (DPLLGA)				X		X					X					X		
TOTAL			49	13	8	72	20	23	43	27	5	3	59	20	4	51	71	27	7	

ANNEX 2: CIMC Action Matrix - Recommendations by SDG goals and targets, interventions, responsible agencies, and priority

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/ PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3.1. That the Government elevates agriculture as a priority, given its relevance to the livelihood of the rural majority and the necessity of reinvesting mineral sector windfalls into sustainable production and export incomes and domestic food security.	Priority of Government is biased, centred only on the extractive/natural resource industry as major income earner for the country hence the lack of adequate resourcing of the Agriculture sector to ensure appropriate development of a productive sector. The seriously outdated/ineffective applicable legislations is covered under the Public Policy dimension and because unenforced leaves the institution weak and the community in a vulnerable situation.	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	2	i) Priority actions of the sector are captured under the REDD+ Finance Investment Plan to be funded under the Green Climate Fund (PNG REDD+ Program) ii) Agriculture Bills (Agriculture Administration Adjustment Act & Agriculture Investment Corporation Act) are passed by Parliament as law.				DAL/ DNPM/ DoT		
3.2. Government to recognize the central role of farmers, as investors and innovators and provide suitable support to them, by understanding and responding to their needs, rather than imposing projects and strategies developed by officials in isolation	Agriculture Policy needed to focus on support to farmers	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	2	1) National Agriculture Policy is required. 2) Agriculture Policy to be formulated and endorsed by the NEC. 3) Policy recognises extension services and support for farmers to increase productivity				DAL		
3.3. Boards of the commodity entities and research institutes must be properly appointed.	Minister for Agriculture needs to make appointments and support the operations of all Commodity Boards	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2	1) Fully operating commodity boards. List name of each board: 2) Ministerial support required				DAL		
4.3. That government develop a policy and support programs that facilitate access to market information and bring opportunities to the doorsteps of farmers and entrepreneurs. This can be a joint initiative of the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade, Commerce and Industry, working with commodity boards and private sector bodies.		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							
2.1. That the Government initiate a national Agriculture subsidy scheme and ensure effective coordination and management of assistance to all agriculture subsectors;		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							
2.2. That Government setup a Commercial Agricultural Equity Fund. That Government make available K100 million to operationalize the fund through a properly defined Agricultural subsidies scheme;		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							
2.3. That government channel LNG proceeds towards agricultural programs; especially to support properly defined subsidies;		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/ PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.4. That government support and enable Farm Price Stabilisation and replacement of imported fresh produce with affordable local produce;		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2					DL		
2.6. That government ensure support to farmers from the Services Improvement Program funds through carefully/technically considered processes;		2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							
2.7. That government facilitate the establishment of cool rooms or facilities to support effective transportation and maintaining of freshness of vegetables;	For many years farmers continue to face transport difficulties. Farmers have to walk several kilometres through steep hills with the fresh produce before they reach the main road. All that a farmer wants is more new roads linking to give them easy access to bring their fresh produce to the urban markets. The current trend for supplying port Moresby with high altitude fresh produce is from Highlands Regions to Lae via road network. It is then shipped to Port Moresby via sea freight. By the time the produce gets to the Port Moresby market, it has deteriorated which then gives heavy losses. Thus, cool rooms of facilities are necessary when it comes to effective transportation and to maintain the freshness of the vegetables.	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2							
2.10. That government reinvest in and strengthen extension programs, and make available intensive integrated training programs for Agriculture;	Government agricultural and Livestock support services in Papua New Guinea have been failing to provide the extension services needed to support small holder farmers, especially in most remote districts. This deterioration in services has been caused by staffing and budgetary constraints, as well as a deterioration of governance at the provincial, district and local levels, rendering the existing system of farmer extension support services ineffective. There is severe information, knowledge and skills gap among farmers in the districts and villages.	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2	1. All commodity boards to have proper boards in place so that they have their own accounts in order for them to perform their mandated functions 2. Need adequate funding to carry out the extension programs and trainings 3. Better partnerships management				PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Commodity Boards, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development		

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/ PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.11. That government promote local people to be leaders in plantation and downstream processing;	Local people still lack the capacity (knowledge and skills) so that they can be good managers of their own plots or plantations in their communities. One main factor is that most locals are illiterates. Yes. The PNG government has the ability to make changes at the community level in terms of facilitating and its guidance through Policy. For example; FPDA which is the implementing agency of the government introduces "best women farmer award". Despite successful women farmers contributing meaningfully to the country's economy, only educated women are being recognised and are well applauded for their achievement and contributions to the nation. Given this reason, FPDA has set the benchmark by giving recognition to women in the rural farming communities through its "Village Extension Worker Program". With the endorsement of the board of Directors, a search was launched to identify outstanding women farmers throughout the four regions of the country. The regional staff on the ground identified potential candidate profiles and forwarded them to FPDA Head Office for final selection. One of the selected recipients was Nelly Robert from Huhu LLG in Milne Bay Province. She is a full time fresh produce farmer. Despite facing setbacks, Nelly never gave up farming. Using her own resources, she even went to an extent of assisting others in her community to take up vegetable farming. She is among the four women who received the 2013 Best women farmer of the year award at the recent World Food Day Celebrations staged in Goroka, EHP. The award was aimed at encouraging women to participate in village based extension work in order to improve the availability and quality of fresh produce in PNG.	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of farmers through awards 2. Recognition of farmers through competitions 3. Farmers to be well skilled and knowledgeable so that their confidence is improved Training and capacity building programs? 				PNG government, Commodity Boards, World Bank		
2.12. That government discourage and stop hydroponic farming as it reduces opportunities for PNG farmers to participate and earn income;	With Hydroponics, the advantages are numerous: First and foremost, the plants grow faster and produce greater yields. These systems also take up less space, rule out the need for pesticides (since plant diseases and parasites are mostly soil-borne), require less weeding and can grow everywhere (polluted soil areas, dry desert areas, etc.). Due to these advantages, it reduces opportunities for PNG farmers to participate in order to make their living. However, of course, hydroponics will not replace traditional agriculture as the major source of food, but in countries where there is not enough fertile ground or enough water; hydroponics can provide a much needed solution.	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government to discourage or stop the hydroponic farming in provinces where the environment and climatic conditions are good for farming to allow farmers produce and supply down the value chain 2. Government to create equal partnerships with the Israeli company (Agro Industry) across PNG so that no one is left behind and giving farmers across the value chain equal benefits either through producing more but quality crops, exporting, freight subsidies and other incentives provided by the company. 3. Realign or revise the NADP (Vision, Mission and Purpose) to capture the Hydroponics perspective to address fresh produce or crops along value chain in the Country. It can reduce reliance on imports and provide jobs to a country full of dedicated farmers. 				GoPNG, Department Of Agriculture and Livestock and Fresh Produce Development Agency, all other major commodity boards and Israeli Company (Agro Industry)		

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1. That contract for delivery of medical supplies to rural areas is given to organisations that have the capacity and are already working on the ground (Samaritan Aviation, Manalos Aviation, THOR Foundation etc);	Current contractors responsible for the delivery of medical supplies especially to rural areas have lack capacity to do so.	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Reinstatement of the Pharmaceutical Supply and Tenders Board ➢ Revise National Medicines Policy 2014 to accommodate for the awarding of contracts to 4 companies for effective delivery of medical supplies in all 4 regions. ➢ MoU between PHAs and contracted companies to for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to play the oversight role. 				Department of Health, Central Supply and Tenders Board		
2. Government must introduce medical training targeted for under graduate doctors to go and practice in rural areas and provide financial support for MMED rural program;	Need for doctors to get training for rural areas where majority pf population reside. Key leader in the health facility setting.	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3					NDOH		
3. That all health sector funds should be kept at provincial levels with Provincial Health Authorities (PHA) to control and manage and health component of the DSIPs and PSIPs should be channelled to PHAs as well for health service delivery;	Access to finances at provincial level for health	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3					DOT		
4. The National Government and NDOH must set a clear minimum target for specific numbers of doctors and health workers to be in each district and develop strategies for reaching that target by 2030;	Under staffing in health facilities in districts	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3					NDOH		
5. The Government fully fund UPNG SMHS to enable high quality rural placements for undergraduate students, preferential expansion of the MMED (Rural) program, set provincial benchmarks for rural health service expansion.	Need for doctors to get training for rural areas where majority pf population reside. Key leader in the health facility setting.	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3					DHERST		

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1.2. That the Government take a structured approach to promoting PNG's unique cultural values, beliefs, and identity - "the PNG Way." This means both understanding and articulating what is positive about being from PNG in order to create a new culture of national pride, combined with internationally compatible standards and skills to enable improved economic and social performance.	Culture is directly connected to managing cohesion in society and ensuring sustainable development; it is also part of PNG's Constitution which requires citizens to "acknowledge the worthy customs" of the country. There is still a limited sense of common national identity. Culture is left out of the classrooms of the country. Culture has taken a backseat to economic development, though culture has an important economic value as well as its social significance. Need to appreciate cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education of sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	4	National Policy and plan to be developed. Recognise and Promote PNG Culture. Provincial Cultural Repository facilities (Museum, Art Centre, Performance space) are essential. Regular events are encouraged, where individuals, families and members of the community participate and belong to the community.	2019-2022	Building, organizing and maintaining these facilities, events, activities, year-in year-out will take much in terms of resources. These are necessary because the development of a community spirit and a common consciousness are key to strong well-knit communities.	Policy developed. National and Provincial Plans.	Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM) National Culture Commission		
1.2. Develop an overarching human resource plan to capture the country's human resource capacity trends, future needs, information on its skills volume and expertise. For instance, to set up a national registry to capture total number of doctors, lawyers and accountants and how many of these have moved to practise abroad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ There is a need for a database/ system in place to register professionals and specialists migrating to other countries for employment purposes for records purposes and to make plans in addressing this 'brain drain' situation. 	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ An MOA between NSO, DLIR and Department of Immigration and Borders Security to set up a database system to record shifting of employees. Adequate funding to NSO for the roll out of this program. Annual Reporting of the trend generated through the database system 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ National Statistics Office, Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, Department of Immigration and Border Security 		

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3.2. That Government recognise and support financial and adult literacy training for the Informal sector			4							
6.1. That the government review its free education and health policies and focus its efforts into restoring and attaining improved quality, standards and performance outcomes, in parallel with progress to universal basic education. Recognition of the shortfall (net reduction) in health funding following free health provisions must be addressed to ensure services both in public and church run facilities are adequately resourced and standards achieved.	With the Tuition Fee Free Policy and the Free Primary Health Care and Subsidized Specialist Care Policy, there has always been the issue of Quality versus Quantity. While both policy aims on achieving universal basic education and free basic health care including subsidized specialized health care for all, the quality component has been overlooked	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	4	Education: 1. Standards – entry requirements for students into teacher training institutions esp. at the elementary level. 2. Teacher In-service programs on Curriculum implementation 3. Fixed student-teacher ratio (1: 35) Health 1. Procurement Processes of medical supplies to health facilities. 2. Timely release of funds to Provincial health facilities and church run facilities. 3. Fully functional Provincial Health Authorities in all 22 provinces.			MTTPlan(2014-2018)	Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs		
4.1. Government must facilitate production of new TVET curriculum material in consultation with industry to accommodate, technology, work place practices and new skills that are coming into the work place so that graduates are trained for the job market. That government allows for industries to participate in curriculum preparation so that occupational standards and occupation descriptions are amply provided because industries/ companies ultimately dictate what technology and what processes to use in the work place.	Ø Students that have graduated from TVET institutions lack relevant skills set and work place practises to meet the current labour market demand. The TVET curriculum is seen to be written with very limited consultations from relevant industries to inform the curriculum of the current labour market demand.	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4	Ø TVET Policy 2005 to be revised/ updated. Roll out and implementation of the current Competency Based Curriculum. 5 year review of the curriculum and Reporting of this review – this is to evaluate the relevance of some of the courses provided at TVET institution as new need may arise in various fields which will need specialized skills.				Ø Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Research Science and Technology, Department of labour and Industrial Relations, National Training Council,		
4.2. That government changes/amends the current TVET policy to accommodate for TVET training to be provided across the country ensuring every province has one Technical College and every district has one Vocational Centre.	TVET training not fully captured in the TVET policy and therefore needs to be revised.	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4	Ø Revision of the TVET policy. Budget allocation for TVET sector in rolling out priority areas featured in the policy Establishment of Provincial TVET centres.				Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Research and Technology, National Training Council.		
1. That Government reviews the Tuition Fee Free Education policy to ensure the quality of education is raised through enhanced monitoring of schools performance and funds usage;	Lack of monitoring school performance and funds usage has contributed to the decline in the quality of Education under the TFF Policy.	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4	1) Revision of the TFF Policy 2011 2) Annual inspection Report and Analysis by Regions 3)TFF Management Training of all School Principals/BOM chairmen, Administrators on how to manage TFF funds and correctly acquit for it.				Department of Education		
2. Government ensures that remote schools have transportation support inbuilt into the TFF funding policy as inaccessibility is a big problem throughout PNG.	The TFF policy to capture transportation cost in the annual allocation for schools in the remote areas for accessibility	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4	Signing of the MoA between NDoE, DoF and DIRD. TFF 'infrastructure' component be renamed as the 'Transport and Infrastructure' component so transportation needs for remote schools are met. Annual Reports extraction from the Educational Management Information System (EMIS) to determine the exact number of schools in rural areas, transportation needs and accessibility. Should EMIS be unreliable, revert to a baseline survey.				Department of Education, Department of Finance, Department of Implementation and Rural Development		
3. That Government increases the number of alternate learning pathways from the current two (FODE & TVET) and build Vocational Teachers' Colleges and more institutions to absorb the increasing number of Grade 12 drop outs from formal public institutions;	Increase in the number of grade 12 drop outs with very limited alternate pathways to absorb these bulk of students, therefore the need arise for more alternate pathway institutions to be established.	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4	➢ FODE: 1 Study Centre in a province Vocational Centre: 1 centre in a district Poly-tech – 2 institutions in a region				Department of Education		

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
4. That Government institutes processes for measuring outcomes in education and learning through standardised testing kits for all schools;	Lack of standardized testing and assessment as bench mark for measuring teaching and learning outcomes.	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Complete Roll out of the Standard Based Curriculum by 2020 ➢ Training of Trainers Workshops on Standardized Assessment/Testing. Revision of the National Assessment and Reporting Policy 2003 				Department of Education		
5. The Government ensures there is periodic demonstration of national literacy and numeracy competency at all formal institutional levels;	Quality of education and students performance has dropped especially in areas of literacy and numeracy.	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Completion of the Roll out exercise by 2020 and implementation at all levels (Elementary, Primary, and Secondary) by 2021. ➢ NLAS to write up a proposal seeking funding from business houses to host National competitions on Literacy and Numeracy with great incentives as rewards to encourage students' performance in these areas. Priority to be given to Literacy and Numeracy; Further training for English and Math Teachers, supplementary resources for English and Math. Upgrading public libraries and school libraries. 				Department of Education, National Literacy & Awareness Secretariat, Office of Library & Achieves.		
6. Government through the Education Department adopts the old system again which includes grade 1-6 for primary schools, grade 7-10 for high schools and grades 11-12 for secondary high schools. The Aitape Lumi (back to basics) approach should be picked up by the department and modelled in some provinces;	The current 2-6-4 education structure is seen to be failing resulting in the decline in education quality.	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Completion of implementation of the 1-6-6 structure beginning 2018. Ø Situational Analysis Report on why the current Education structure should be changed and the 1-6-6 be re-adopted. Awareness of the 1-6-6 structure by conducting TOT workshops in all 4 regions. 				Department of Education		
7. Government considers minimum priority activities inclusive of teacher capacity building; creation of HRD within education divisions to manage teachers' salaries and other entitlements;	Ø No capacity building programs for subject teachers apart from the in-service trainings during terms breaks. Lack of proper/efficient management of teachers' salaries and other entitlements	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Establishment of an office/secretariat who can coordinate/facilitate capacity building programs for all school teachers nationwide via the flexible distance mode. Ø Improve and upgrade TSC regional offices for efficient management of teachers' salaries and entitlements. Ø Development of resource and course book for teachers' capacity building including a pilot rollout of the capacity building program in NCD 				Department of Education, Teaching Service Commission, PNG Teachers Association		

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
<p>7.1. That the Government consider and support all gender related policies and plans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Funding to support women programs (eg repatriation, Counselling...) – strengthen the work of the Gender desks in the Department of National Planning, Treasury, Finance and Personnel Management as part of implementing GESI in order to promote gender responsive budgeting; – A percentage to be set aside from the DSIP funds to support GESI programs and activities in the districts; – Research on key factors relating to gender and development to promote evidence based policy improvements, specifically an example is the research and review of the Native Employment Act of 1963; 	<p>The national government has endorsed and passed gender related policies to address FSV/GBV in workplaces and to empower women to access services. However, the government needs to strengthen and take ownership of these gender related policies including gender budgeting. There needs to be mechanisms in-placed to decentralise funding for gender policies to be implemented at the local level government.</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>	5	<p>(1) Governance – DPM to structure the GESI Position within relevant government agencies. (2) Compliance – National Government to budget for the implementation of the GESI Policy. (3) Workforce environment – Government agencies and sub-national government to comply to the GESI Policy to create inclusive work environment.</p>				<p>1. Department of Personal Management 2. Department of National Planning and Monitoring 3. Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Authority</p>		
<p>7.2. That the Government endorses the Gender Based Violence Policy.</p>	<p>Gender Based Violence is becoming an epidemic in communities across PNG. There is sufficient evidence that women and children suffer and endure high levels of gender-based violence or family and sexual violence in PNG (Médecins Sans Frontières Return to Abuser Report, March 2016). Progressive work around primary prevention and response to GBV/FSV between development partners, relevant government agencies and civil society is limitedly supported by the National Government. The Department of Community Development is mandated to coordinate and collaborate with relevant government agencies, private sectors and civil society to intervene to address the epidemic of GBV in PNG. This will also allow the National government to take ownership and support gender related policies including gender budgeting</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	5	<p>(1) GBV Strategy to be endorsed by the NEC (2) DfCD&R to establish the GBV Secretariat (3) Adequate funding be provided for implementation</p>				<p>Department for Community Development and Religion</p>		
<p>7.3. Through the GESI policy; public servants be sensitised on gender issues for service delivery, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Education and awareness on all conventions that Government has endorsed, such as, CEDAW; CRC; CRPD, and others. 		<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>	5							
<p>7.6. That Government elevate and recognise the Status of the Office of the Development for Women;</p>		<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	5					<p>DfCD</p>		
<p>7.7. That Government ensure to safeguard the interests of women and young people in the largely unregulated informal sector.</p>		<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	5					<p>DfCD</p>		
<p>6.1. Government must take responsibility for Gender Based Violence and sorcery related violence and respond by providing resources to address the level of unthinkable behaviour that people are suffering from through torture, killings & aggravated rape.</p>		<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	5	<p>1) Adequate resources to implement the GBV Strategy and equip law enforcement to deal with sorcery-related violence.</p>				<p>DfCD</p>		

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
6.4. That government through the Department of Personnel Management (DPM) funds the Public Servants GESI Programs in the whole of government and within each agency in order for this important Policy to be implemented.		5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5	GESI Targets are met				DPM		
6.5. That the Secretary for the Department of Personnel Management endorses the resolutions and draft implementation plan from the 2015 National Women's Forum on the Leadership Precinct (ELD) in order for Public Servants Women in Leadership initiative to be embraced.		5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5					DPM		

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
8.6. Government must make changes to relevant legislation to enable the Napanapa Oil Refinery manufacture oil and aviation gas for commercial purposes and sell to all air craft operators in the country.	All the crude obtained from Inter Oil's fields is exported to Australia or Singapore for refining, with the refined products being imported back to PNG to supply the domestic market. There is too much expense on shipment and other areas. Aviation Gas is very expensive also to be imported into the country.	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7	Implementation of the National Gas Policy - The use of oil and Gas by Air Service Provider - Monitor the products of Napanapa Oil Refinery	Ongoing	Reduce the price of fuel and oil	National Energy Policy(2018-2028)	Department of National Planning & Monitoring, Department of Petroleum and Energy, Civil Aviation Authority, Constitutional Law & Reform Commission.	GoPNG	Alotau Accord 1 & II

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3.4. That Government initiates a policy which targets young farmers and build their skills and capacity, not just of production but through the whole market chain. This could include implementation of existing and proposed policies such as incentives for agricultural training, further mainstreaming of agriculture in education at all levels, investment in existing rural growth and service centres, and financing options for rural enterprises to promote active participation by youth and others.		8.3 Promote development-orientated policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	8	1) National Agriculture Policy is formulated 2) Agriculture Policy-endorsed by the NEC. 3) Policy which officially recognises states extension services and support for farmers to increase productivity	Ongoing NTS(2011-2030) MTTPlan(2014-2018) National Agriculture Development Plan (2007-2018)	Better access to market & transport services	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018. National Agriculture Development Plan 2007-2018.	DoT, DoW, Department of Agriculture & Livestock	WB, UN Women, JICA, ADB	Alotau Accord 1 & II
4.5. That government strengthen existing administrative arrangements to do with SMEs, particularly in the areas of finance, capacity, law and policy development;	The SME policy has been developed and launched but institutional/administrative issues are still outstanding that need to be addressed for effective implementation of the policy.	8.Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	8	The indicators that will be used in here for this initiative are (1) SME Policy and Master Plan Developed and Launched in 2016 (2) SME Corp set up to progress implementation of the Policy (3) National Development Bank tasked by government to reduce loan rate from 20% to 6.5 % for first time and existing SMEs to access loan.				Department of Commerce Trade and Industry		

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.5. That Government direct the National Development Bank (NDB) to facilitate assistance for small businesses through making its processes and agricultural start-up capital arrangements accessible and affordable. NDB is now acting as commercial bank so it needs to operate as an agricultural bank or bank for small people supporting SMEs and informal sector.	SME sector growth is the way forward for PNG. For too long, citizens have been involved in the informal sector and now they can easily move into becoming a small or medium enterprise. Existing and new SMEs need to financial assistance to start effectively venture but lack financial capital. Financial capital is a real issue most PNGs face.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8	The indicators identified to measure change are in: (1) National SME policy and Master Plan developed and endorsed by NEC (2). The National Development Bank (NDB) will be the main implementing agency to raise the number of SMEs through the provision of affordable credit facilities to the SME sector (3) Funds allocated by NDB for SMEs to access.				The Department of Trade and Commerce have the knowledge and the technical knowhow but need finance to assist in growing SME. The National Development Bank was directed by government to intervene		
2.8. That government ensure there is investment in the Nucleus and out-growers sector through: - Investing in viable factories closer to farmers which will lower costs and contribute to farm price stability and promote local products rather than imported products; and - Supporting cluster projects which will promote farmer and SME participation.	The government is not fully supporting the farmers in the different sub-sectors or commodities equally in terms of providing or investing in viable factories and supporting cluster projects as such the costs of farming these crops continues to increase rapidly. As such more farmers are losing hope by moving into urban areas and doing other things to raise income for their family and sustain their livelihood.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8	1. Making sure that the revised NADP Thematic 1 in terms of "enhanced production and productivity is implemented by the designated agencies 2. Government through DAL to invest (in terms of funding and factories for each crops) more in Nucleus and out-growers sector 3. Cluster projects to be recognised by the government				PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Fresh Produce Development Agency, Fresh Produce small holders, Department Of Works, Department of Transport		
That Government fast track the finalisation of the SME policy and master Plan and ensure it has a clear definition which clearly demarcates with the definition of informal enterprise. This would assist in developing programs and financial products targeting different groups;	The small to medium enterprise (SME) concept is a great incentive that can directly empower and improve the financial capacity of people. It is the key strategy towards achieving what is set in the wealth creation pillar of Vision 2050, to make absolutely sure that the government, through its policies. However, there are many challenges and issues that need to be addressed to ensure effective implementation of the policy. The DCTI has the technical capacity but also requires interagency collaboration and further financial and technical assistance from all stakeholders to fast tract and effectively implement the SME policy and the Master Plan. SME policy finalised through consultation especially with the private sector.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8	(1) A National SME Policy developed and endorsed by NEC (2) Establishment of SEM Corporation (3) Financial resources made available to implement the policy				Department of Commerce Trade and Industry		
3.3. That Government strengthen existing administrative arrangements to do with SMEs, particularly in the areas of finance, capacity, laws and policy development;		8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8							
7.5. That Government make clear the role of the new National Youth Commission (National Youth Authority) in particular, clearly defining the differences between the new and old structures. What the new structure is developed to improve or strengthen;	Awareness needed about the roles and responsibilities of the NYA.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8					National Youth Authority		

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
4.4. Department of Labour and Employment to come up with an appropriate model for PNG and the most effective way to create employment. To establish a Taskforce comprising of relevant stakeholders to work on the National Employment Policy and submit to government. New companies coming into the country must register with the organization and comply with regulations	A large proportion of PNG's population is engaged in the informal economy however, the current employment Act fails to capture this important sector as well as provide a clear strategy on how best to create an enabling environment for the sector to thrive. Important principles like those enshrined in the Decent Work Country Program are not enforced in the Act to promote safer working environment in the informal economy or within formal sector. In addition the Act fails to promote down-stream processing to foster job creation and growth in the country. Interms of bilateral and multilateral agreements Department of Foreign Affairs & Immigration has failed to coordinate with the Department of Labour & Industrial Relations in ensuring that those agreements are in favour of promoting job creation for local Papua New Guineans and not creating a leeway for foreign workforce to come into the country to take jobs away from local Papua New Guineans.	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8	(1) Formulation and endorsement of a National Employment Policy. (2) Endorsement of an up to date policy on employment (3) Bring informal economy into the current Tripartite Arrangement to address Decent Work related issues within the informal economy MTDP III to set the foundation for employment creation.				Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, Investment Promotion Authority, Department		
4.5. Government should adopt and extend programs similar to the Urban Youth Employment Program to prisons to rehabilitate youth serving terms in the respective jails throughout the country. This program should also be rolled out to other provinces who have the schools and capacity.		8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8					Urban Authorities		
7.1. Government should create two separate Ministries for Cocoa and Coffee because these commodities are too big to be lumped with the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock where their issues are not dealt with properly.	The government has not appointed the members (board) for the Coffee Industry Corporation (CIC) and Cocoa Board for quite a long period of time. The RIC is very concerned that almost all our major cash crops have been hit by pests and diseases that came in from outside the country. It is important to always have their Board's appointed to take control of the CIC and Cocoa Board and to direct an account for their activities. There are some plantations in dire need of Government assistance to redevelop and also expand their operations. These plantations should be assisted by the government to increase their production while at the same time providing assistance to small holders who are linked to them. Due to no boards in place, informed decisions were not made for implementations to take place.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8	1. All commodities Boards, apart from oil palm, have Interim Boards and by their respective laws, these Boards must be appointed urgently. 2. Boards play an important role in providing services such as regulation of industries, quality assurance, research and development and extension 3. Potential for boards to play a broader facilitative role in enhancing investments in cash crops through identifying markets for the agriculture based SMEs.				PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Coffee Industry Corporation and Cocoa Board		
7.2. Government must embrace and take on the PPAP project on coffee and extend funding to 2022. With the processes and systems in place the project will be able to absorb and bring more farmers on board	Although the Prime Minister (Peter O'Neil) made announcements that K700 million was invested in the PPAP project, the results of such funding are yet to be seen. There is also continued demand for partnerships, however, funding for the programs has been exhausted.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8	1. Industry coordination and policy development 2. Productive partnerships 3. Market access				Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Coffee Industry Corporation, Cocoa Board, World Bank, International Fun for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Provincial Division of Agriculture and Livestock, Project Management Unit (PMU), Coffee and Cocoa Lead Partners, Exporters.		

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3.6. That the government provides the necessary transport and marketing infrastructure including fresh produce and wholesale facilities, complementing private sector investment.	There are already existing policies and regulations in relation to public transport and infrastructure which is the responsibility of the Department of Transport to oversee and administer in all Transport sectors (Land, Sea and Air). The National Transport Strategy needs to be focus on again to ensure it is effectively implemented by relevant agencies. Other sector plans such as the National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP) and the Development Strategic Plan (DSP) needs to be focussed on as well.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1)- The Implementation of the National Transport Strategy & the National Agriculture Development Plan. (2)- Completion of Reports on the number of market facilities. (3)- Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan(MTTP)	Ongoing NTS(2011-2030) MTTPPlan(2014-2018) National Agriculture Development Plan (2007-2018)	Better access to market & transport services	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018. National Agriculture Development Plan 2007-2018.	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Department of Agriculture & Livestock	WB, UN Women, JICA, ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
5.2. That government revive provincial works departments or local repair and maintenance capacity to focus on routine maintenance and repairs.	There are already existing laws in relation to Road Maintenance, particularly under the National Roads Authority legislation which was passed in May 2003, mandated to manage Road Finance as well as plan and implement road maintenance. The issue is that, NRA has not functioned very well due to funding constraints and conflict of interest in performing similar roles.	9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	9	(1) - The Implementation of the National Roads Authority Legislation Act,2003 (2)- Progress of RAMS, Road Asset Management System. (3)- The Implementation of Road Maintenance Act, 1971 and Roads Maintenance Regulation 1973.	Ongoing	Better excess to road network	NRA Act 2003	Department of Works, Department of Transport, National Roads Authority	WB, JICA, ADB Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
5.3. That government upgrade the rural airstrips and provide targeted subsidies for rural air services, for welfare and economic opportunities.	There are lots of rural airstrips which needs more focused in terms of maintenance or upgrade. Many rural air services could not continue their operations due to lack of funding. In line with these, there are already existing laws in relation to public transport and infrastructure which is the responsibility of the Department of Transport to administer/oversee.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9	(1) - Progress of the Rural Airstrips Authority's Maintenance and Restoration Programs. (2) - Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan(MTTP) (3) - The Implementation of the National Transport Strategy	Ongoing	Better excess to rural airstrips	NTS(2011-2030) M TTPlan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency	WB, ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
5.4. That government reviews its existing standards and develops legislation, policies and practices that promote accessibility to public infrastructure and transport zones for all persons, including Persons with Disability.	There are policies set in place that needs to be enforced such as the National Policy on Disability(2015-2025)	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9	(1)The Implementation of the National Policy on Disability.(2) The use of Public Infrastructures by People living with Disability.	Ongoing	Better effective legislations & policies	N TS(2011-2030) M TTPlan 2014-2018 National Policy on Disability(2015-2025)	DoT,DoW,CoMDev	AusAid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
5.5. That government reviews its existing standards, raises awareness, and develops and applies legislation, policies and practices that safeguard the safety of women and children in public transport.	Despite the fact that there are already existing laws in relation to public transport and infrastructure which is the responsibility of the Department of Transport to administer, on the other hand, Urban transport infrastructure and service did not often support accessibility and inclusion of low income populations, which are women, girls, elderly and people living with disabilities.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9	(1)- The Implementation of the National Transport Strategy (2) - Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan(MTTP) (3) - Outcome of the Gender and Transport Study conducted by UN.	Ongoing	Better access to transport services that is safe & secure	NTS(2011-2030) MTTPPlan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Independent Consumer & Competition Commission	WB, UN Women, ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
6.1. That Government facilitate the re-opening/maintenance/upgrading of all rural roads, airstrips, jetties as a matter of priority;	There are lots of rural airstrips, rural roads and jetties which needs more focused in terms of maintenance or upgrade. As outlined by the Department of Transport's National Transport Strategy, there are already existing policies in relation to public transport and infrastructure which needs to be refocus on them again. All the infrastructures related to (Land, Sea and Air) needs to be well upgraded in order to restore the National Transport network as set by the National Transport Strategy	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1) - The Implementation of the National Transport Strategy (2) - Progress of the Rural Airstrips Agency Maintenance & Restoration Programs (3) - Progress of all new Ports being constructed.	ONgoing	Better access to infrastructures	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan (2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency, PNG Ports	ADB,WB Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
6.2. That Government through the Department of Works strengthen its monitoring and quality control mechanism on maintenance of road networks.	In line with infrastructure maintenance, there are already existing policies such as the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) which sets a new direction for the Department with an increasing focus on delivering improvements in the road network and infrastructure to support better access to services for the community and the development of PNG more generally. However, despite the fact that there is already a policy set in place, there are lots of rural roads which needs more focused in terms of maintenance or upgrade.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1) - The Implementation of the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) (2)- Progress of the Road Asset Management System(RAMS) (3) - Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan (MTTP)	Ongoing	Proper Monitoring	NTS(2011-2030) MTTPlan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority.	AusAid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
6.3. That the government ensure a clear Quality control and maintenance system be established or improved;	Building roads and bridges is also a problem in a sense that most contractors are doing works that are not good enough to withstand bad weather conditions. The materials used are not tested before use, thus resulted in infrastructures not lasted for a long time. To cater for such a problem, the Department of Works is now using its Road Asset Management System (RAMS) and Bridge Inventory Management System to ensure that quality should be well maintained in Roads and Bridges that are constructed.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1)- The Implementation of the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) (2) - Progress of the Road Asset Management System(RAMS) (3) Progress of the Bridge Inventory Management System.	Ongoing	Proper Monitoring	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority.	Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
6.5. That the Departments of Works and Transport work collaboratively to effectively execute transport sector plans and activities in the medium term	There are already policies set in place by the Department of Transport and the Department of Works to deal with the issue of Transport and Infrastructure in the country. The issue is that these two key departments' needs to collaboratively work together for the betterment of the Transport sector, meaning that while the Transport Department sets out policies and regulations the Department of Works will have to implement these policies. The lack of collaboration is a sign of not working together.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1)- The Implementation of the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) (2) Progress of the Department of Transport's National Strategy Plan (3) Progress of work done by the two Departments in relation to transport infrastructure	Ongoing	Collaboration and working together	NTS (2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority	Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
6.9. That the Government address in the ICT roll out at Rural / District levels (Information, communications and technology); to facilitate accessibility of IT by students and the public generally.		9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9					DIC		
1.7. Empower and resource the DDA's and revive all provincial works departments or boost local repair and maintenance capacity to focus on routine road maintenance and repairs.	The District Development Authority has not been resourced well in terms of funding allocations including Provincial Works Departments. All rural roads needs to be maintained or upgraded to ensure rural people are benefited from the government services. Although there are policies set in place such as the District Development Act 2014, this has been over looked.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1)The implementation of the National Roads Authority Act,2005 (2) District Development Authority rolled out projects.(3)Progress of the Provincial Works Departments projects.	Ongoing	Effective Provincial Governments	DDA' Act NTS(2011-2030)	DIRD,DPLGA,Auditor General,Finance & Treasury	WB,ADB,DDA's	Alotau Accord I & II
3.3. Government must ensure there is an enabling environment for effective service delivery – like roads, bridges etc with the focus on improving lives at the rural sector by creating opportunities to address minimise rural-urban drift.	In relation to service delivery into rural areas, there are already existing policies been outline by the National Transport Strategy and the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) which sets a new direction for the Departments with an increasing focus on delivering improvements in the road network and infrastructure to support better access to services for the community and the development of PNG more generally.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9	(1) Progress of Policies implemented by the Department of Works & Transport (2) Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan(MTTP) (3) Rollout projects of both the Transport & Works Departments	Ongoing	Effective Service Delivery	DDA' Act NTS(2011-2030)	DoT, DoW	ADB, WB, JICA	Alotau Accord I & II

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
8.1. The National Roads Authority must fast track its submission to the NEC highlighting to government the potential revenue options required to fund necessary consistent road maintenance. NRA needs to be proactive to fast track any procedures government intends to undertake to accommodate the sustenance of the NRA.	Even though the National Roads Authority Fund has been legislated through the NRA act of 2003, as a vehicle for the NRA to raise funds, the National Roads Authority ceased some of its planned activities as almost no funds have been received through this source (Road Fund).This is due to certain interagency and diesel manufacturer issues, further highlighting the risk of not having a diversified revenue model sustaining the Road Fund.	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9	- Funding sources for National Roads Authority.- Progress of the Road Asset Management System (RAMS)- Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan (MTTP)	2002-2003	NRA should have a potential revenue source	NRA Act 2003	Department of Transport, National Roads Authority, Department of Prime Minister & NEC	WB,ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
8.2. Government must invoke a road user's toll through legislation as a sustainable revenue concept to fund operations of the National Roads Authority (NRA) to achieve its intended outcomes.	Even though the National Roads Authority Fund has been legislated through the NRA act of 2003, as a vehicle for the NRA to raise funds, the National Roads Authority had to cease some of its planned activities as almost no funds have been received through this source (Road Fund).This is due to certain interagency and diesel manufacturer issues, further highlighting the risk of not having a diversified revenue model sustaining the Road Fund.	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9	Funding sources for National Roads Authority.-Progress of the Road Asset Management System(RAMS) - Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan (MTTP).	As Above	NRA should have a legislation	NRA Act 2003	Department of Transport, National Roads Authority, Department of Prime Minister & NEC, Department of Works.	GoPNG,WB,ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
4. Government through its ICT Policy must ensure that all forms of communication, ICT infrastructure and accessibility reach all remote areas;		9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9					DIC		

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
6.6. That the Government ensure Building Boards, Transport sector and infrastructure policies to be updated to cater to Persons with Disability;	There are no representatives of Persons with Disability in Building Boards despite the fact that there is already a National Policy on Disability (2015-2025) which is focused on promoting responsible and coordinated action to remove barriers that hinder Persons With Disabilities from enjoying the same rights as all others.	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10	(1)- The Implementation of the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) (2) - Progress of the Department of Transport's National Strategy Plan (3) Alignment of Transport Department's Policies with the National Policy on Disability (2015-2025).	Ongoing	Better suitable policies	National Policy on Disability (2015-2025). NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Department for Community Development &Religion, National Board of Disable Persons.	Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
6.7. That the Government ensure Persons with Disability be included or represented on relevant boards for their voice to be heard;	There are no representatives of Persons with Disability in Building Boards despite the fact that there is already a National Policy on Disability (2015-2025) which is focused on promoting responsible and coordinated action to remove barriers that hinder Persons With Disabilities from enjoying the same rights as all others.	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10	(1)- The Implementation of the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2019) & the Department of Transport's National Strategy Plan (2)- The appointment of relevant Board members (3) Alignment of Transport Department's Policies with the National Policy on Disability (2015-2025).	Ongoing	Equally Represented	National Policy on Disability 2015-2025. NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Board of Disable Persons ,Department of Religion &Community Development	UNwomen, WB	Alotau Accord I & II
7.4. That Government fast track the promised PNG Human Rights Commission;	Proposal developed over 2 decades but Government has not approved it.	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10	Policy and legislation on Human Rights Commission be reviewed and endorsed by Government						

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1.2. That government ensures there is equal wealth distribution including the DSIPs and PSIP, nepotism in the distribution of such should be eradicated so that all provinces develop at an even pace.	The recommendations may have been motivated by people's perceptions, for example, Gulf does not get much because its economic returns are low, or another example is, Jiwaka which is a new province only got 38million kina in 2016 because it did not qualify as a province, hence wealth distribution is not balanced.	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10	1. Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government is reviewed and the schedules revisited on grant allocation 2. Wealth is distributed equally to all provinces based on the NEFC and PLLSMA revived formula 3. NEFC and PLLSMA Recommendations are acted on by the Government to review the provincial and local level government grants allocations.	2018-2022	all provinces are equitably financed and ensure that no-province is left behind to address the inequality, inequities and unbalanced distribution of resources	Review of PSIP, DSIP and other Government Grants Guidelines and Criteria for determining inequities and unequal distributions	DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation, Department of Treasury (budget/revenue) and Department of Finance (accounting/spending) and NEFC (monitoring)	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
1.4. Government should restore the LLGSIP back to K500, 000 or more for service delivery at that level bulk of the population live.		10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10							

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
5.1 That Government create proper processes and mechanisms that facilitate affordable housing for all;	The fact remains that certain sacrifices will still have to be made by Papua New Guineans dreaming of owning a home. Many of PNG's urban centers have seen a higher urban drift over the past couple of years and the need for affordable housing is now greater than ever. As a result of the unavailability of affordable housing, many Papua New Guineans earning a low to medium income are moving into the settlements where housing costs are not so high. Housing is a real issue and challenges for many working classes in PNG who have the dream of having decent homes.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11	(1) National Housing programme Developed and launched in 2015 (2) Mechanisms and guidelines s set to facilitate the process (3) Financial resources made through government- BSP partnership funding with government injecting K200 million				National Housing Commission, Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM)		
5.2. That Government implement policies to lower or reduce housing and rental rates;	The fact remains that certain sacrifices will still have to be made by Papua New Guineans dreaming of owning a home. Many of PNG's urban centers have seen a higher urban drift over the past couple of years and the need for affordable housing is now greater than ever. As a result of the unavailability of affordable housing, many Papua New Guineans earning a low to medium income are moving into the settlements where housing costs are not so high. Very high rental price is a very big issue affecting the working class.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11	The indicators identified to measure change are (1) National Housing programme Developed and launched in 2015 (2) Mechanisms and guidelines s set to facilitate the process (3) Rental rates committee set up				ICCC, DoTreasury, PNG Business Council		
5.3. That Government also provide support to address lands and housing needs in the private sector and the community at large, not just serving the public servants;	Services by the State in housing for its citizens is poor, inadequate and lacking. Even then housing conditions are still poor, rundown and needing maintenance. The high costs of owning/renting a home is the reason for the increase in slums in urban areas and the cities. NHC currently makes provision for only public who account less for than 10 percent of the current population. The serious lack of funding including other factors, i.e. corruption, bribery etc have weakened NHC rendering it ineffective. Other factors include the outdated legislation and policy being enacted more than 20 years ago.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11	These indicators can be used to assess progress by agencies concerned; i) Policy and legislation regulating NHC and its functions are passed by parliament ii) Housing needs for the public generally is provided by new NHC policy and law and not just public servants iii) Multi-stakeholder committee programs cater for the alignment of all institutional housing projects strategies/ policies to meet requirements of the new NHC policy and law.				i) National Housing Commission (NHC) ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC)		

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
5.4. That Government revisit its delivery processes for improvement through lessons learnt from the implementation of past projects, like the Taurama Valley Project.	Government delivery processes are non-functional, ineffective and hampered by corruption.	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11	i) NHC Policy and legislation are reviewed, updated and implemented to strengthen NHC in its operations and limit political interference ii) Multi-stakeholder committee is established to ensure collaboration between the different agencies of the government to deliver service in collaboration with private sector and landowners as per the new policy and legislation iii) Recommendations from reviews regarding capacity building and improvement to the Institutions, NHC, etc. are implemented				i) Office of Urbanisation ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Lands Department (DLPP)		
6.8. That the Government ensure relevant vehicle improvements, ramps and other measures be implemented for inclusive roads and infrastructure;	The Land Transport especially PMV's are over crowded, unsafe and very unreliable for certain groups of people such as the women and girls due to lack of other initiatives. There are also no ramps alongside the roads to cater for People with Disabilities.	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11	(1) The use of infrastructures by public.	Ongoing	Better vehicle improvements	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan (2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Roads Authority, Road Traffic Authority,	Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
8.3. Government must continue to support the ongoing operations of the Rural Airstrips Agency (RAA) through committed annual funding and support from Provincial Infrastructure and Maintenance Grants and District Support Improvement Program (DSIP).	There are lots of rural airstrips that needed more focused in terms of maintenance or upgrade. Many rural air services could not continue their operations due to lack of funding. In line with these, there are already existing policies in relation to public transport and infrastructure which is the responsibility of the Department of Transport to administer or oversee.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11	Progress of the Rural Airstrips Agency's Maintenance and Restoration Programs. - Progress of the Medium Term Transport Plan (MTTP) - The Implementation of the National Transport Strategy	Ongoing	A government that is supportive	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, Rural Airstrips Agency, Civil Aviation Authority	WB,ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
8.4. That Provincial Governments facilitate the reopening, maintenance, upgrading of rural roads, airstrips, jetties as a matter of priority due to the fact that all infrastructures in rural areas were degrading or deteriorated extensively.	There are already existing policies in relation to road maintenance and upgrading of airstrips and jetties as outline in the National Transport Strategy and in other relevant policies such as the Department of Works Corporate Strategic Plan (2015-2025). The issue was that these policies have never been implemented well due to lack of funding and conflict of interest.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11	The Implementation of the National Roads Authority Legislation Act,2003 - Progress of Provincial Plans - The rollout of Provincial Projects.	Ongoing	Better access to infrastructure	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018) DDA's Act	Department of Works, Department of Transport, National Roads Authority, Rural Airstrips Agency, Png Ports	WB,ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
8.5. Government must ensure that all infrastructures are updated to include the accessibility of Persons with Special Needs and also ensure their interest is represented at the highest level including on relevant statutory and national boards.	There are no representatives of Persons with Disability in Building Boards despite the fact that there is already a National Policy on Disability (2015-2025) which is focused on promoting responsible and coordinated action to remove barriers that hinder Persons With Disabilities from enjoying the same rights as all others. There are also no friendly infrastructures that caters for People with Disabilities.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11	-The appointment of relevant Board members. - The alignment of Transport Departments & Agencies Policies and the National Policy on Disability (2015-2025). - Updated infrastructures that cater for People with Disabilities.	Ongoing	Ongoing	NTS(2011-2030) MTT Plan(2014-2018) National Policy on Disability (2015-2025)	Department of Transport, Department of Works, National Board of Disable Persons ,Department of Religion &Community Development, Civil Aviation Authority.	Aus Aid-TSSP	Alotau Accord I & II
3. That Government creates additional electorates for Alotau Open, Kairuku Hiri Open and Kandrian-Gloucestter Open electorates because adequate service delivery is geographically challenging;	Services have not reached some of the rural areas in these electorates due to its geographical terrain and landmass. Services reaching these areas are little or none and not in timely manner	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11	1. Additional Boundaries created in Alotau Open, Kairuku-Hiri and Kandrian-Gloucestter 2. Public goods and services reached the rural –remote citizens in these electorates 3. Three new MPs elected to represent these electorates	2018-2022	services can be delivered to these electorated in effective manner	Department of Lands and Physical Management	Parliamentary Committees on Electoral Boundary, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Electoral Commission, Office of Political Parties and CLRC	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
6. That Government encourages merit based bottom up planning starting at the ward level and gradually moving up to the district and provincial plans and discourage the current trend of top down planning.	The Organic Law was intended to do A Bottom-up approach to development from villages, communities, wards to LLG and provincial levels. The way of addressing development in the past 40 years has always been from top-down.	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11	1. Improved collaboration and partnerships amongst the agencies implementing the OLPLGA 2. Increased communication between national and sub-national agencies and departments responsible for service delivery directly or indirectly 3. Improved planning, measuring and evaluation and enhance workplace environment	2018-2022	In order for the Government to achieve its vision, and goals, its employees must first collaborate and ensure that they work as one team from one department so that they will achieve the development priorities of government. The agencies must communicate between their own agencies at national and also at provincial level	Provincial Government Reports on their SIP Performance, the Provincial Financial Performance Reports, the Provincial policies and regulatory instructions	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government (DPLPGA), CLRC	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3.5. That government makes it mandatory for provinces to have an agricultural and natural resource management plan based on local needs and strengths, and based upon effective wider consultations.	No single consolidated natural resource management plan but specific policies, i.e. forest policy, protected areas policy, agriculture policy REDD+ Strategy ensure protection and sustainable use of natural resources, i.e. water, soil, water, plants and ecosystem however the issue is with implementation and enforcement.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12	Changes will be observed under the components of services and support systems, public policy and the following are potential indicators; i) Commencement of multi-stakeholder collaboration and consultation on the development of a land use policy and plan should be broad based and comprehensive ii) Land use policy and plan include integrated development plans and spatial planning from ward level right through to the national level; iii) Policy and law reforms cater for cross sector linkages and alignment in the implementation of the land use policy and plan and provide for the use of best practices, improving compliance, allowing wise/appropriate of natural resources and enhancing livelihoods.				i) Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) ii) PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) iii) Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA) iv) CIMC/ Civil Society		
1.3. That Government develop a policy to ensure resources are owned by the people. Policy to ensure protection of this arrangement with careful management by the government and for government to report back to the people regularly on this. This covers investments on land, forest, environment, water, minerals and others on behalf of the public	Ownership of all natural resources except, minerals by the people is inconsistent with existing law (Mining, Oil & Gas Acts) but is consistent with customary law which establishes customary tenure rules and ownership of land and recognized by the Constitution. Studies confirm ownership of resources by application of existing laws (Statutes) supports/vests ownership in the State, however there is no court decision yet on the issue. A mining/mineral policy does exist and should be reviewed to cater justly and equitably for landowners. CIMC in partnership with other relevant agencies can intervene to address the need.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12	The inclusions of the findings/conclusions of reviews conducted on the law and the Mining/minerals Policy is communicated to stakeholders and the general public at CIMC forums to ensure awareness and education on the subject to allow for more focused and informed decision-making. Should also be presented in brochures/factsheets for dissemination to the public and published on CIMC website. The following factors will measure our progress; 1) Brochures etc. are developed communicating conclusions of the legislative and policy reviews and published by mid 2018 2) CLRC and relevant state agencies approached for advice on possible reforms by end of 2018 3) Evaluations results in successive CIMC's regional and national forums assessing outcomes reveal less recommendations demanding the same by end of 2019.				i) Constitutional and Law Reform Commission (CLRC) ii) CIMC/Civil Society iii) Minerals Resource Development Authority (MRDC)		
3. That Government institutes a standardised land policy that can be applied throughout the country. All developers will then have to agree and comply to that policy before doing anything on the land;	GoPNG under the country's REDD+ Initiative, through CCDA, CEPA, PNGFA and Lands are working on a national land use policy and plan and have conducted sector consultations to identify institutional gaps. These plans are intended to capture ward development plans, LLG plans and provincial plans in order to cater for community needs and organize prioritization of land use. Work on the policy/plan started in 2008 but had been delayed this long due to the lack of resources to carry out consultations etc.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12	i) REDD+ Finance Investment Plan includes allocation for funding of work on the land use policy/plan under DLPP and broad based stakeholder consultations commenced ii) Ward, District and Provincial land use/development plans are captured in the National Land use Policy and Plan. iii) National Land use Policy and Plan is launched				i) Dept. of Lands & Physical Planning ii) Climate Change Development Authority		

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.13. That government research and undertake mitigating plans to address impacts of climate change on agriculture and create awareness to the public on this.	Effects of climate change are threatening food security which is crucial with the increase in droughts experienced in the country. Current laws and policies are outdated 20+ years and there is no specific law allowing/recognizing/empowering DAL to play a co-ordinating role. DAL is under resourced and cannot effectively carry out their plans to achieve climate smart agriculture nor implement the National Agriculture Development Plan 2007 - 2016. Also Agriculture Bills (Agriculture Investment Corporation & Agriculture Administration Adjustment) allowing reforms in co-ordinating/monitoring/administrative functions of commodity boards, provincial agencies etc. including development of policy/law as the Apex body are currently delayed at the Legislative Council's office since 2015 and is yet to be passed by parliament.	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13	Focusing on the critical fact there is no policy/plan in place to address effects of climate change and regulate the development of REDD+ as a mitigating tool as per the CST dimension Public Policy; these indicators are needed to mark progress; i) REDD+ Strategy addressing effects of climate change is developed/ launched to address drivers of deforestation ii) Awareness on Climate Change and REDD+ development is mainstreamed at both national and sub-national levels iii) Agriculture reform bills (Agriculture Administration Adjustment Bill & Agriculture Investment Corporation Bill) are passed as law to support climate smart agriculture and enable DAL to perform better to address the issue				i) Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) ii) Department of Agriculture & Livestock (DAL) iii) Department of PM & NEC (Legislative Council)		

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
3. That EITI produce a set of criteria on transparency and accountability for Nautilus Minerals and other mining companies to consider culture, communities and the environment prior to underwater mining;		14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14					CLRC		

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2. That the Mining Act be reviewed to include provisions for Sea Bed Mining;		15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15					CLRC		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1.1. Government strengthens its partnerships with civil society and private sector so they are meaningfully engaged in preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programs. In addition, foster initiatives for community engagement in law & order, education including adult education and health service delivery. Examples could include social accountability initiatives and the finalization of the CSO - State partnership framework.	CSOs Play an effective role in filling the gaps but lack government support to improve and strengthen their job. A clear CSO policy mechanism has been missing for CSO engagement in development and CSOs has been operating side by side on adhoc basis.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.	16	Finalisation of the State - CSO Partnership Policy	2018			National Planning, Community Development		
2.1. That Government improves standards for Visionary and Accountable Leadership by reviving and strengthening the MP induction and refresher training and awareness programs conducted by Parliament. The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties should drive this process with key public and civil society players such as CIMC.		16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	16					Parliament. Office of Registrar of Political Parties		
2.2. Government to create policies for mandatory qualifications and or education of intending candidates for LLG or National elections covering fundamental democratic principles, as well as governance roles and responsibilities. Training to be facilitated through PNG Electoral Commission and Institute of Public Administration, and partners that devised the successful 2012 women's candidates training program.	Recent National General Elections have been flooded with Candidates who go to the polls with the hope of been elected without the necessary qualifications and knowledge to be able to effectively make decisions in Governments and the Oppositions. The recommendation was inspired by the lack of diplomacy and parliamentary protocols observed and adhered to by Members of Parliament after their elections. The politician's performance so far are well below expectations of people's perceptions of their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. To a certain extent this recommendation also addresses SDG #5 for Gender Equality in Political Decision making through transparent electoral processes	16	(1) Informed and literate voters (2) Members of Parliament debate the issues affecting their people with understanding and based on evidence (3) Services are improved and delivered to the rural people	2018-2022	The current general mind set of voters to 'sell their votes' will change. Candidates must be required by law to undergo intense scrutiny through public broadcasted debates that will educate voters about candidates' ability to understand, develop and present good and relevant policies during Parliamentary Debates. Then will people understand the politician's ability to apply principles of good governance including traditional governance best practices to ensure ethical decision-making.	Results of Election over the years showed elected Leaders lacked ability to perform parliamentary duties including understanding of processes, lacked debating on policy issues with articulation and not based on evidence. The Law Reform Commission is undertaking a survey to hear what people say about their frustration on the kinds of leaders elected through the ballot boxes. (EMTV News on 23rd August 2018)	Electoral Commission, Office of Political Parties, CLRC, and Ombudsman Commission and other relevant bodies.	Supported by the Australian Government and the US Embassy	this is a high impact activity because of corruption in electoral rolls and voting performance over the years led to low Parliamentary performance on debates and issues of concern for the country as whole
2.3. The Government is urged to make constructive differentiation between democratic pillars, such as rule of law, and good governance including accountability and informal cultural systems and approaches which have the potential either to improve or hinder the formal system. This means awareness programs for leaders on the democratic system and defining positive and negative cultural practices to help manage such risks.	This recommendation may have been proposed relating to addressing corruption. Parliamentary proceedings were observed to have been outside of democratic processes. Democracy is defined by the rule of law and good governance which is an important element to avoid corruption in executive, judicial and legislative systems of Government. The recommendation was made also for politicians who are lawmakers and policymakers to take into consideration the cultural forms of decision-making and to adopt cultural and local best practices for effective governance, and for a decision making processes that are able to identify risks such as corruption.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	16	(1) Policy endorsement by NEC (2) Measure the performance of MPs in line with PNG Vision 2050 indicators of smart, wise and healthy MPs (3) Information sharing of community engagement and best cultural practices in traditional government.	2018-2022	having a transparent and accountable government, the people who are vulnerable will no longer have to beg for recognition, but as responsible governments who are representatives of their people, the MPs set the benchmarks for good governance and sustainable development that is inclusive, equitable and provides quality leadership for the betterment of all citizens in PNG.	Sustainable Development Policy (PNG StaRs) and PNG Vision 2050. Medium Term Development Plan 3 (MTDP) and Alotau Accord 2 and recently reviewed Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs.	Department of Prime Minister and NEC, Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Department of Provincial and Local level Government Affairs, Department of Religion, Youth and Community Affairs	UNDP and Sister UN Agencies based on UNDAF Framework, US Embassy, EU and ADB	Need to address corruption as corruption will hinder realization of Alotau Accord 2

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.4. That government to develop legislation and policy for making public information more readily accessible to all parts of community (Freedom of Information Legislation should be progressed but it also requires a pro-active commitment by government to extending access to information and awareness of the constitution, laws and policies, budget allocation and expenditure to citizens).	In compliance with s 51 (3) of the PNG Constitution, a specific legislation will be enacted to enable citizens/public to have access to information. The specific legislation "Access to Information Act" will enable greater participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. Revise Draft Freedom of Information Act, 1999.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	OGP National Action Plan signed off by Minister and endorsed by the NEC. Cluster Commitment 1 - Freedom of Information legislation	2018	SDG Goal 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard. SDG Goal 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	Freedom of Information Act	State Solicitor (Department of Justice and Attorney General), CLRC, Department of Communication & Energy.	European Union (EU)	Alotau Accord, MTDP III, SDGs, Vision 2050
2.5. That CIMC be recognized as a focal point to promote and strengthen monitoring, information sharing and other accountability and transparency initiatives. Government must ensure sufficient resourcing to cover technical and financial requirements to deliver this service to a high standard and to a wide range of citizens through relevant mediums.		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.	16	Open Government Partnership - 1) Public Participation Cluster Milestones implemented. 2)OGP being transferred to Department of National Planning and Monitoring and established. 3) Funding secured for projects						
2.6. That provinces and districts initiate ongoing open budget forums at their levels in partnership with CIMC and others, in line with existing open budget initiatives.		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.	16							
2.7. That government empower civil society to be directly involved as independent monitoring agents that can participate in various social accountability mechanisms recognised and supported by government. Such CSO monitoring activities can also be amalgamated to form annual independent reports on public expenditure, contracts and programs at both national and sub-national levels (This also ties in with other initiatives, including government's commitment to the EITI process).		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.	16	OGP National Action Plan endorsed by the NEC. Cluster Commitment 2 - Fiscal Transparency						
5.1. That government ensures compliance is enforced on existing laws and standards related to public transport and infrastructure, such as the Small Crafts Act, Road standards, etc before creating new policies and laws.	There are already existing laws in relation to public transport and infrastructure being formulated by the Department of Transport, particularly stated in the National Transport Strategy which is the responsibility of the Department of Transport to oversee and administer in all Transport sectors (Land, Sea and Air). The main issue is that there is no compliance to these existing laws and standards by many transport service providers (regulators) and transport users thus, resulting in frequent transport accidents.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	(1) - Reports on Sea Transport accidents (2) - Reports on Air Transport accidents (3) - Reports on Land Transport accidents	Ongoing	Reduce number of Accidents & Improve Safety	Small Craft Act 2011 Road Traffic Act of 2014 Road Traffic Bill 2016	Department of Transport, National Maritime Safety Authority, National Roads Authority, Road Traffic Authority	WB, UN Women, JICA, ADB	Alotau Accord I & II
1.5. That government re-establish effective outputs from the office of information to deliver factual (and not propaganda) information in a form that can be digested by communities at all levels, and ensure more Government participation and inputs to forums such as CIMC.	Lack of information about roles and responsibilities of government services. Need for public understanding about who they can communicate with at local government and national/sub-national levels about problems to do with service delivery. Lack of access to information about decisions making, budget and expenditure, implementation status and administration.	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16	1. Open up Provincial information offices. 2. Enable the Department of Communication & Energy to oversee their operations. 3. Government recognise the critical role played by the CIMC in the absence of information offices and task government officers to participate at all its forums.	2018 and onwards	SDG Goal 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	Provincial information offices established. Print and radio programmes given sufficient resources to operate.	Department of Prime Minister & NEC, Department of Communication and Energy	European Union (EU)	Alotau Accord, MTDP III, SDGs, Vision 2050

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
4.1 That Government clarify uncertainties in the District Development Authority Act. For example, roles and responsibilities, who is involved and how it will be operationalized;	In 2013, the Government's Year of Implementation was marked with the introduction on the DDA intervention to bring the government closer to the people. This was a failed intent of the Decentralisation Policy in 1995 basically to improve service delivery. A CEO was named to head the DDA but he is the same person in the Provincial Administration who only changes titles per the roles at both levels hence it became quite confusing for people in the provinces and districts levels.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. the roles of DDA is clear and public servants are following them, 2). The DDA Guidelines are followed by MPs and CEOs who observe their line of demarcation, 3). The communities including the Councillors are aware of the development funding available in the PSIPs, DSIPs, Ward SIPs are accessing the funds.	2018-2022	DDAs are closer to the people in rural communities and it must entail transparent and accountable mechanisms for collaboration in service delivery for sustainable communities. DDA is the presence of Government and therefore ensure that it leads by example in data, financing, monitoring and evaluation.	DDA Act, DDA SIPs Guidelines,	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government and Constitutional Law Reform Commission, Department of Implementation and Rural Development (DIRD), Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Treasury, Department of Finance and Department of Prime Minister and NEC	UNDP and Sister UN Agencies based on UNDAF Framework, US Embassy, EU and ADB, World Bank, Australian Government	Achieving Alotau Accord 2 successfully depends on this
4.2 That Government ensure active involvement of communities in the DDAs to maintain transparency and accountability as the current implementation and monitoring arrangements for DDAs have significant gaps;	The DDAs studies showed significant gaps exist in the new paradigm shift for development to the districts and as explained in the above recommendation there was lack of community awareness on the changes that impact in their lives, even the roles and responsibilities were first contested by the public servants at the sub-national levels, who were confused with the new titles and how it would work. A reference point for disheartenment was the government's need to establish a new structure without improving services functions of the existing provincial and local level government structures.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16	1. A review on DDA is conducted to narrow the significant gaps in the DDA processes, roles and functions, community engagement and reporting processes 2. A review of the OLPLLG is conducted and findings for narrowing significant gaps is highlighted to improve DDA 3. Improved DDA performance in service delivery and focused resources allocated to achieve results.	2018-2022	1. the gaps in DDA roles and responsibilities are minimized and narrowed, 2). DDA Guidelines are understood by the CEO as technical advisor of the MP (open) , 3) MP is working together with the CEO to achieve the Government's development priorities	as above	DPLGA, DIRD, DNPM	as above	as above
4.3 That Government reassure the community at large and safety measures are in place to ensure that the DDAs will be structured to avoid elite capture;	Creating DDA had created fear in the minds of public servants at the provincial level. Provincial Administrator is the chief accountable officer and the DDA is seen as the threat in terms of taking away powers from the provincial government system.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	(1) The Roll-out of DDA includes criteria for DDA provinces (2) DDA Minimum Standards for Provincial Autonomy (3) Service Delivery Models are in place in the Provinces such as East New Britain	2018-2022	(1) Roles and Responsibilities are clear at the DDA level, (2) Public Servants jobs are secured at the provincial level, (3) Communities are involved in DDA activities without fear or favour	DDA Act, DDA SIPs Guidelines,	DPLGA, Department of Prime Minister and NEC, Department of National Planning and Monitoring, DIRD, Department of Personnel Management	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
4.4 That Government through the DDAs provide awareness and training for all stakeholders from the bottom up. For instance, through District Peoples forums, PNG Institute of Public Administration, and others.	People are not aware of the roles and responsibilities of the DDA. Sub-national level personnel (provincial administration) were confused at the initiative and did not want DDA to undermine what they do. With a three-tier government in place, DDA was seen as an initiative of the MPs who would benefit more than the people. The DAI studies conducted by CIMC in 2014 finding showed that the DAI work in isolation, communication was lacking between the DDA and the nearby communities who did not know its roles and functions, including what communities are supposed to do, and expects to engage and participate with the DDA.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	(1) All people at district level are aware of the DDAs through information-sharing at District Development Forums (2) Livelihood for most communities in DDAs have been impacted positively (3) Services are delivered effectively, and on time and community happiness level is high	2018-2022	Accountable institutions and transparency in processes, roles and responsibilities, accessibility of services by citizens are results of good governance and institutions that follow set procedures, laws and regulations in dealing with public funds.	DDA Act, DDA SIPs Guidelines,	DPLGA is the implementing agency and is the responsible agency, Department of Prime Minister, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation	UN sister Organizations such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UN-HCR etc guided by UNDAF	Following Alotau Accord 2
4.5 That funding support for community projects in MTDP2 (DDA tool kit to be developed to explain how community level projects are funded);	Funding is major hindrance to project and lack of funding has been the main factor for lack of progress at the DDA level. The SIPs that were introduced some years ago have to date not addressed total community/holistic development. Where did all that money go?	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16	(1) Improved funding for community projects are available and accessible (2) Increased DDA Toolkit is in place and communities have access to funding for their projects (3) Improved relationship between the DDA Officers and the people results in greater community development	2018-2022	Project Implementation Guidelines and application processes of DDA is in place for communities to access funding. Capacity Building for communities are undertaken on DDA funding processes.	DDA Act, DDA SIPs Guidelines, Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government (OLPLLGA)	DPLGA is the implementing agency and is the responsible agency, Department of Prime Minister, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. DIRD is responsible for the DSIP allocation	As above and other relevant and new development partners	as above

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
4.6 That government through the DDAs strengthen wards development and other relevant development committees at local levels to ensure meaningful input by communities in shaping plans for the DDAs, learning from examples in Madang Province and elsewhere.	There is no organized and strengthened mechanisms including citizen management in district development activities. DDAs operates on their own mandate and the mandate has not extended to engagement and participation of people affected by the development in their districts. DDA was established because of lack of service delivery to the districts, now Ward SIP has taken over LLGSIP and so people need to know how these structural changes will impact their lives. Moreover, these changes must be visible and clear demarcation of roles and responsibilities in place for personnel at these levels to communicate, coordinate and collaborate on service delivery. Hence it is important to organize committees or taskforces to oversee developments according to the needs of people.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16	1. Increased Ward and Community Committees in place for decision making for effective service delivery 2. Increased community inputs to DDA development plans 3. Improved communication for community engagement and participation in DDA development plans. 4) LLG Managers assist the Councillors to develop Ward Development Committees to decide on WARD SIP funding of K10,000 and direct community projects of the WARDS	2018-2022	DDAs must be responsive to inclusive, equitable and quality decision-making involving citizens at community level. DDAs to create enabling environment for good governance and transparency in collaborating with people as they also act in the interest of the critical mass and not just to selected few.	as above	DPLGA	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
5.5. That Government conduct serious awareness and action to stop illegal land sales and reassure communities about how they can protect their land;	Sale/lease of customary land in the Taurama valley project is ad hoc and without the assistance of relevant state agencies resulting in unfair deals for local people in the development of their resources.	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16	i) Relevant state agencies cooperate with the Motu-Koitabu LLG to address the issue of ensuring awareness to the local landowners of existing systems and processes required by law to protect their rights in such issues. ii) Grievance mechanisms addressing landowner issues/disputes are provided for in the land use policy or other related policy and law and subsequently created. iii) Proactive role of government in the dissemination of relevant information to the public and landowners regarding their land rights/access to justice where such rights are abused, is stipulated in law (freedom of information law) and policy where appropriate.				i) Office of Urbanisation ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Lands Department (DLPP)		
5.6. That Department of Lands and Physical Planning must be present at such forums as the CIMC development forums to respond to queries put forward by citizens on land matters;	Lack of participation and engagement by the Department of Lands & Physical Planning in open dialogue with civil society. Need for citizens to be informed on land related legislation and matters	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16	1. Get CIMC Chairman to send out circular instructions to the Department of lands & Physical Planning seeking departmental heads or representatives participation at CIMC and other dialogue forums 2. Department informs people on what has happened so far on the cancelled SABLs and what will become of that land 3. Department informs how people can register their land and what are the benefits and pitfalls that can be experienced through that process	2018 and onwards	People are informed of the changes to law and legislation. People participate meaningfully in land registration and development as desired by government. Inform the public on the functions of provincial Lands Offices. Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all.	Physical Plannign Act, 1989	1. Department of Lands & Physical Planning, 2. DNPM		Alotau Accord, MTDP III, SDGs, Vision 2050

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CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
5.7. That the report on the SABL commission of enquiry and any subsequent actions and decisions be shared with the community at large.	The final report of the SABL Commission of Inquiry (Col) upon completion in 2012-13 is yet to be published. Court decision in 2014-15 has identified a technicality in the process leading up to the right up of the report therefore declaring declared the final report in any form after that null and void hence the report cannot be tabled in parliament or published for public consumption. Since then nothing has been done about the need to have the final report published.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	Change will be observed under the public policy and equity dimensions of the CST and following should be indicators; i) Case-aw applied in Court decision nullifying the final reports by the three different SABL commissioners is reviewed and findings/recommendations are relayed to the public. ii) DPM/NEC is consulted on the possible way forward regarding the publication of final reports of the SABL Commission of Inquiry. iii) Freedom of information legislation is passed to allow accessibility and proactive dissemination of information by responsible agencies				i) Lands Department (DLPP) ii) Department of the Prime Minister & NEC (PM&NEC) iii) CIMC / Civil Society		
6.4. Government to provide more funding to rural areas through appropriate agencies for transparency and accountability;	There is inadequate funding going through District Development Authorities despite the fact that there is already a District Development Authority Act been developed to make service delivery local, accountable and accessible. There is a need for the Provincial Government to intervene in terms of providing sustainable funds so that infrastructures are maintained or upgraded using these funds. Government also must note that if the intended outcomes are not achieved funding to a particular DDA be withdrawn unless they adhere to proper protocols/guidelines/processes	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. Funding to DDA is clearly marked and processes are followed as to which project it is allocated to and who may be responsible for monitoring that funds is clearly marked, (2) the DDA treasury follow up with sectoral funding such as health and education, (3) the Provincial Government to monitor the DDAs performance and community involvement	2018-2022	District Treasury to develop an effective and transparent process for allocation of funds and to call on sectors responsible for funds under its responsibility, e.g. 20% school infrastructure from DSIP-although this function from the DSIP has since been amended; there was no clear instructions in the past.	as above	Department of Implementation & Rural Development, Department of Treasury, Department of Finance, Provincial Governments	Australian Government, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and other UN Agencies and other Development Partners.	Following Alotau Accord 2
1.1. That government ensures Budget transparency at all levels but particularly at the LLG levels and ensure citizen participation in planning and preparation of Local level Government budgets are encouraged	LLGSIP started at K500, 000 x number of LLGs in the country introduced in 2012. After 2 years the amount was reduced K100, 000. The motivation to introduce LLGSIP was due to the existence of PSIP and DSIP in 2007 in the amount of K4million and then was increased to K6million in 2008 and was increased again later to K10million. Governors of each provinces were getting half of the DSIP multiplied by the number of districts up until 2016. LLGSIP was introduced to provide services at the lower level of government. It was done away with and Ward SIP was introduced which now benefits from K10, 000.00.LLG SIP is no longer in place but the LLG President still benefits from K100,000.00. The Ward SIP has replaced the LLGSIP since 2016	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. Improved information dissemination through capacity building for personnel at Ward level 2. Increased funding of projects at Ward Level 3. Increased engagement and participation of citizens in community decision making for projects at ward level. Approved OGP National Action Plan by NEC.	2018-2022	That the WARD level development be the focus for directing the energy in financing community projects for the benefit of all and information on funding be made available to Ward Councillors, Ward Development Committee, and LLG Managers. The MPs and LLG Managers must not nominate their wantoks and friends. Instead let the communities elect their WDC on merits.	DDA Guidelines, DDA Act, Ward SIP Guidelines, LLG Managers/Presidents roles and responsibilities, including Open MPs and Governor's funding specifications for citizens to know and access them based on good projects	Department of Treasury and NEFC on financial allocations	all Development Partners including civil society and private sectors	Following Alotau Accord 2
1.3. Government ensures through law that all assets including equipment, machinery, vehicles and others bought by public funds including DSIP, PSIP and LLGSIP should be registered with 'P' Plates. This should ensure there is improved management of these assets in compliance to the DDA Guidelines.	Assets bought with public funds have been misused. There is a need for the Provincial Government to intervene in terms of funding to ensure that the District Development Authority is fully resourced.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	(1) All assets are managed and recorded by the DDA under the DDA Act. (2) The use of Government vehicles must follow the DDA Act and Guidelines, (3) DDA's are not funded unless they comply with asset management.	2018-2022	Asset Management is a set of skills that is related to addressing misuse/corruption and conflict of interests of public utilities, equipment and instruments	Work Ethics handbooks for Public Officers at sub-national levels. Application of Good Governance, Leadership and Managers Guidelines, including Public Finance Management Act/Personnel Management Act	Department of Implementation & Rural Development, DPLL, Auditor General, Department of Finance, Department of Treasury, Police Department, Department of Personnel Management (DPM)	Australian Government, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and other UN Agencies and other Development Partners	Following Alotau Accord 2
1.5. That government resources the Auditor General's office with adequate funding and capacity so this office functions effectively to carry out its mandated role and produce timely reports that serve the interest of the people.	Underfunding of Auditor General's Office to complete all audits in a timely manner.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16					DoT		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1.6. Government must ensure that use of public funds at the district level comply with Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), PSIP,DSIP,LLGSIP Administrative Guidelines and Financial Instructions and DDA guidelines and all reporting should be made available to the general public as per the DDA Act.	Non -compliance with rules and guidelines. Not fully transparent with how decisions are made and actual expenditure.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16					DoF		
5.1. That government assists the Internal Revenue Commission to look at all the tax exemptions, tax concessions, issue of compliance and have a mechanism in place that will ensure the IRC lists every individual and organisation that is supposed to be paying tax in this country.	Declining revenue.	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16					IRC		
6.2. Government must release and make available the K3 million funding for implementation of the National Sorcery Action Plan (NSAP) which was endorsed by NEC. The national Committee with DJAG and the Provincial Committees are yet to implement the plan.		16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16					DJAG		
6.3. Government must enforce laws including the Death Penalty with support from Churches so the message is driven to change the perceptions/traditional belief system about sorcery.	The issue of sorcery related killings is on the rise in PNG even though there are laws already been formulated. Indeed, the parliament passed the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act No 6 in 2013. There is a need for more awareness to be carried out in many rural communities on the amendment on the Criminal Code on Sorcery.	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16	Progress of the Criminal Code Amendment Act - Statistics on Sorcery related killings - Reports from Law enforcers	Ongoing	Law is well enforced	Criminal Code (Amendment) Act	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, Constitutional Law Reform Commission, Department of Justice & Attorney General.	Aus Aid	Alotau Accord I & II
9.1. Government gives more prominence to national security and separate the military from Law and Order to avoid the military being undermined by other competing sectors in the interest of protecting national interest and development.	The Military is often undermined by other competing sectors and driven by political interest. There are lots of problems related to national security such as cybercrimes, transnational crimes etc.. which have become a threat to our nation. To cater for such a problem, the National Security Policy was launched in 2013 with a purpose of creating an effective and coordinated approach towards this very important issue.	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16	The Implementation of the National Security Policy. - Collaboration efforts from other agencies - National Security issues.	Ongoing	The nation and its citizen is well protected.	National Security Policy 2013	PNGDF,CS,RPNGC,NIO	Aus Aid	Alotau Accord I & II
10.1. That government through the appropriate agency and sector policies ensure the safety of individuals (vendors) classified under the informal sector are guaranteed protection and no abuse by law enforcement agencies when dispersing them from daily informal activities.	The current Informal Sector Development & Control Act 2004 is not been enforced by the administering authorities (NCDC, Provincial govts and LLG).	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16	(1) Increased awareness on the Informal Sector Development & Control Act 2004 to provincial governments, urban and town authorities and LLGs (2) Increased awareness of the law to the vendors and the public (3) Organise vendors into groups to advocate for their rights				Department for Community Development & Religion, NCDC, Provincial governments and LLGs		
11.1. It is critical that the Opposition is adequately resourced by government so it is empowered to play its role to scrutinize and make government and parliament effective.	No equitable distribution of funds to the opposition to carry out its work in serving the electorates that they represents. It seems that the Government has been in the delay tactic on financing the Opposition MPs so that they can develop their provinces and electorates	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. Improved Opposition for effective debate, (2) Improved Parliamentary debates, (3) Resources are distributed equitably, (4) Quality services provided to rural electorates and communities by the Government	2018-2022	Government work together for effective development cooperation and respond to the Sustainable Development Goals to 'leave no one behind'	Sustainable Development Policy (PNG StaRs) and PNG Vision 2050. Medium Term Development Plan 3 (MTDP) and Alotau Accord 2 and recently reviewed Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. SDGs and Policies on DE and OGP, BTI and other relevant policies	Government and Opposition MPs Parliamentary Guide, Department of Treasury and Department of Finance, Development Partners and civil society	As above	Following Alotau Accord 2

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
1. That Government considers diversity (different stages of development) and allocate resources accordingly to actual needs.	The recommendation suggest that there has been no monitoring over the years on resources allocated to the provinces to determine issues of continuity in particular, follow-up and maintaining infrastructures such as the Highlands Highway.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1) Government endorsement of MTDP III, 2) Adequate resources to implement MTDP III, 3) Sector-wide monitoring undertaken to identify re-allocation of resources to achieve Alotau Accord 2	2018-2022	Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluating sector-wide projects for continuous financing so that it is not a one-off funding but that a long term funding prospect be developed.	Sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, Donors and other partners reports on projectsite visits, DSIP Reports, PSIP Reports and LLG reports, provincial reports and community observations	DNPM	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
2. That the National Government gives each province the financial autonomy on internal revenue generated so they deliver according to their requirements and cut the waiting time for Waigani to decide. Provinces to be allowed to retain the 10% for service delivery and send what is for Waigani.	this recommendation may have been proposed relating to addressing delayed funding from the National Government. Government try to decentralize the functions but money does not follow the policy. Provinces want to meet their deadlines only to wait for the Government	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1) Policies, systems and laws reviewed for provincial autonomy, 2) Strict criteria for granting financial autonomy in place. 3) Steps that outline financial autonomy in place.	2018-2022	mechanisms for enabling financial transparency and reporting for effective financial transactions for service delivery. Effective monitoring of Government funds.	Public Financial Management Act, Provincial Government grants Agreements (PGGA).	Department of Treasury	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
4. That Government builds capacity at the provincial and district levels including developing proper staff development plans and job rotational programs to enhance competency in the public service.	Incompetent public service at the sub-national levels attributes to lack of service delivery. It is common for political appointments and cronies of the politicians including relatives that fills important electoral officers roles and lack right qualification, knowledge and skills	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. Improved effective Public Service performance that result in goods and services delivery to rural areas in a timely manner 2. Increased opportunities for employment through economic growth and support systems in place 3. Increased effective performance rate from provincial and district levels in their roles and functions of public servants	2018-2022	effective governance is key to transparency and accountability in government services delivery processes and systems. Further, there are institutions that are strengthened to uphold monitoring, auditing and reporting of government financing of projects	GESI Principles and VBLCF, Organizational Vision and Mission, Ethical and Moral Considerations, Merit-based Recruitment and Contract Appraisals	Department of Personnel Management (DPM)	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
5. That Government amends the DDA Act to ensure the CEO/District Administrator is appointed by Provincial Administrators without any form of political view/influence. Any other provision in the Act that hinders work of District Administrators should also be removed or amended;	District Development authority has a CEO who is also the District Administrator. In the beginning the DA in some cases did not want to be called DA but CEO. Again the CEO performed roles both as DA and as the new CEO. This seemed like a 'confused' title resulting in roles and functions not fully performed hence, complaints that DDA roles have confused the critical mass.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	DDA Act reviewed and the roles of CEO and DA clarified 2. Observation of DDA Act Regulations and complied with review findings and the amendments 3. People are aware of the DDA review and know about the changes from the review	2018-2022	Senior Officials who are contract officers and Heads of Department to oversee implementation processes are followed and that middle level managers are appraised/promoted for project innovation and creativity	Personnel Management Act, Provincial Government Public Servants Guidelines and Handbooks.	DPM, Department of Prime Minister	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
6. That Government seriously ensures compliance, monitoring and reporting of the significant DSIP funds sent to the districts through the DDA by-passing Provincial Governments. Provincial Governments find it hard to check on the use of these funds at the LLG or District levels	Lack of transparency over District grants, lack of monitoring and evaluation including effective reporting by districts/ evidence show that DSIP funds are spent on projects that have not made impact in livelihoods of people.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1) National Budget allocations for each district grants 2) Rollout of IFMS to district treasuries 3) Details of expenditure to be made available, first to respective provincial governments and secondly, to the public	2018-2022	make funding mechanisms and processes visible and accessible for citizens to watch over the spending and report so that abuse of these funds are easily reported	Community Watchdogs, Monitoring Groups from CSOs and other independent assessment taken to justify DSIP expenditures. SIP Reports from provinces to wards including grants by Government	DPLGA, NEFC, CLRC	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
7. That Government reviews the Treasury System in the districts because it is becoming difficult to hold treasury staff operating in the districts accountable for any misdeed including failure to provide reports to District Audit Committees;	There is no Treasury Accountability since DDAs were established. There are provincials staff of DPLGA but the Departments of Treasury, Finance and Provincial and Local Level Government did not collaborate amongst each other to	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1. Treasury System reviewed at Provincial levels 2. Those who abused, misused, or stolen public funds are tried in a court of law 3. Mechanisms for DDA transparency and accountability including communication and reporting are in place	2018-2022	Even to date the systems and processes including roles and responsibilities are not clear. Mechanisms and processes need to be clarified before financing these institutions	DSIP Report, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, Observations from civil society	Department of Treasury and Department of Finance, DIRD, DPLGA, DNPM	as above	Following Alotau Accord 2
8. Clear and distinct guidelines between operation and policy should be made available and published so that legislators know their roles and not overstep into bureaucratic roles;	Members of Parliament carrying out administrative roles which is the responsibility of public servants	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1) The Speaker (and Prime Minister) 'supervise' Ministers on appropriate behaviour. 2) Ombudsman Commission to intervene when MPs interfere in administration of departments and agencies. 3) Incentives to be designed to encourage good leadership	2018 and onwards	Politicians play their role as legislators. Public servants work to deliver on the plans put forward by politicians.	Public Service Management Act. District Development Authority (DDA) Act.	Parliament, Ombudsman Commission, Public Service Commissioner		Alotau Accord, MTDP III, SDGs, Vision 2050
9. That Government puts in strict measures and penalties to deter political involvement and appointment of bureaucratic leaders at all levels of Government and call for merit based appointments following the Public Service Management Act;		16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	1) Assess the outcome of the Merit based system in the appointment of bureaucratic leaders.				DPM		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
8. Officers on duty travel for school visits must be entitled to K200 day allowance regardless of school location;	Irregularities in the payment of duty travel allowances for Education officers travelling both long and short distances.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	Revised HR Policy clearly outlining allowance rates per km for duty travel on land and sea. This is apart from the Risk Allowance officers should be receiving. Ø Provincial Education Board to conduct a minor survey to gather reports on road condition and distance by the sea, and distance from the district centre and within schools. Ø Ensure officers on duty travel to remote areas are paid 'risk allowance.'				Department of Education, Teaching Service Commission, PNG Teachers Association.		
9. That the distribution of TFF subsidy funds be diverted to respective Provincial Governments to spend, monitor and control using information and data available to them in the provinces while Waigani only provides oversight.	Inefficient funds disbursement	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16	TFF Policy to be revised to accommodate decentralization of TFF funds to Provincial authorities with NDOE playing the oversight role. Ø MoA signed by NDOE and DOF/ DOT on this shift of management of the TFF funds to sub national levels. Ø Provincial Education Board to establish TFF Unit within their Finance Divisions.				Department of Education, Department of Finance/Treasury.		
2. That Government through its responsible agencies remove lease holders from cancelled SABL land and stop further activities in compliance to Prime Ministerial/ Government instructions;	Lands and other responsible state line agencies lacking the political will, are not complying with the direction given by the Prime Minister to revoke all SABL's found by the Commission of Inquiry (CoI) to be illegally issued.	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16	i) Letter requiring progress on compliance sent to the Lands Minister, ii) Report on progress of Lands task force committee is published, iii) Report revoking SABL's is published				Dept. Lands & Physical Planning (DLPP), PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA), Department of Agriculture & Livestock (DAL), Police Dept. (RPC), Dept. of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG).		
4. Government must provide mobilisation funds and accessibility at the provinces and districts so that the National Identification Service (NID) service is available and accessible to all people throughout the country;	Government basic services, i.e. NID are not accessible at subnational level because most services are centralized in Waigani and not readily accessible people from the provinces, let alone those at district and ward level. Funds also set aside for work on NID are misappropriated and those responsible are not prosecuted. CIMC can intervene through policy dialogue amongst stakeholders through the sectoral to maintain advocacy on the decentralisation and resourcing of such functions at subnational levels.	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16	to ensure DCD's civil registry's functions (NID services) are expanded to provincial towns and cities to reach as many people as possible, are: i) Taskforce/committee comprising of DCD, DPLLG, provincial government and other relevant state/ church/private agencies set up to progress the access to NID services at subnational levels ii) Review/Investigation conducted into impact of project/missing funds to identify challenges to ensure realistic planning for future and make recommendations for prosecutions for alleged misuse of funds. iii) Information/awareness on requirements/processes on NID is disseminated throughout the country.				i) Dept. of Community Development (DCD) – Civil Registry Office ii) National Capital District Commission (NCDC) iii) Dept. Provincial & Local Level Governments (DPLLG) iv) Provincial Governments		

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
5. That Government removes the condition for NID or Birth Certificate as requirements for ILG formation. That policy is not conducive to locals who may have to travel miles by foot and other means to get a NID for the purpose of registering their ILG.	Incorporation of land groups, a legal requirement allowing orderly/rightful access to benefits from resource development and other activities on land is complicated because the service is not easily accessible by local people especially those remote and inaccessible areas upon whose land development is occurring.	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16	i) Taskforce/committee comprising of DCD, DPLLG, provincial government and other relevant state/church/private agencies set up to progress the access to NID services at subnational levels ii) Review/Investigation conducted into impact of project/missing funds to identify challenges to ensure realistic planning for future and make recommendations for prosecutions for alleged misuse of funds. iii) Information/awareness on requirements/processes on NID is disseminated throughout the country.				i) Dept. of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) ii) Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) iii) National Research Institute (NRI)		
1. That the EITI be secured by policy and legislation and that the Department of Petroleum and Energy be capacitated to effectively manage the affairs of the sector including landowner benefits;	The EITI in PNG. It has produced several country reports since 2013 financial year. It has highlighted certain key challenges including the unavailability of relevant extractive sector management data for public to access. One of the challenges was the absence of enabling legislation to compel reporting entities to provide timely and accurate data. Having a policy and law in place will improve the way the extractive sector is governed.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16	1) Recruit a consultant and develop an EITI Policy discussion paper. 2) EITI Secretariat to facilitate consultation workshops to discuss the draft EITI Discussion paper on Policy. 3) EITI Secretariat to document the policy submission for Minister Treasury to present to Cabinet for approval. 4) Launch the policy for implementation and Secure financial support in the 2018 budget for implementation.				EITI		
4. That EITI establishes provincial desks in provinces that have natural resources extraction activities;		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16					EITI		
5. That Government develops a National Content Plan Framework and create standard template that can be used by land owners for effective negotiation for extraction and use of their resources including land;		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16					MRA, DPE, DOT		
6. That Government provide an independent oversight mechanism for the Sovereign Wealth Fund so that funds in the account are spent on infrastructure development and socioeconomic services through the national budget as outlined in the Organic Law on the Sovereign Wealth Fund 2012;		16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16					CLRC		
7. That process used by Government to dish out Tax Credit Scheme (TCS) projects be reviewed and ensure that primary beneficiaries are provinces and districts affected by resource extraction before considering other provinces.		16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16					DOT		
1. That Government puts a structure in place to allow civil society to provide feedback on the quality of services provided and whether the services are beneficial for everyone;		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16					DNPM		
2. That Government ensures all service delivery and development decision making involves the people because people know their needs;		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16					DNPM		
3. Government must make information on its decisions, policies, laws and national budget available to the people/citizens;		16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16	1) Open Budget Survey Score for fiscal transparency, and public participation improves over next 2 years.				DNPM		
5. That Government establishes a public complaint and grievance redress mechanisms, eg. Participatory budgeting, citizens must monitor, oversight and provide feedback on public sector performance;		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16					Ombudsman		

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
4.1. That the government expedite the finalisation of the National Trade Policy in close consultation with private sector, and allocate resources for its implementation.	Since independence 1975 trade practice was carried out without a clear policy framework. Trade, investment and the operation of the domestic market were being done without any clear and guiding principles linked to the advancement of PNGs economy. There have been trade barriers and missed opportunities.	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17	The indicators identified to measure change are (1) A national Trade Policy developed and endorsed by NEC (2) Creation of PNG National Trade Office by Government (3) Financial resources made available to implement the policy				Trade Division of the Department of Commerce Trade and Industry		
4.2. That Government facilitate for trade, commerce and all related government policies to assist and target increases in production capacity and export, with a Trade Board tasked to streamline process and facilitate outcomes.	The lack of vision and coherent trade policy has resulted in the development of ad hoc and often conflicting rules, regulations and practices affecting trade. There are also lack of coordination and even greater disconcertion between trade policy framework and other economic and social policy issues. Though there is a National Trade Policy implementation is still lacking.	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17	The indicators identified to measure change are in: (1). National Trade Policy Developed and launched (2). Funds allocated. (3). National Trade Office Set up				Trade Division of the Department of Commerce Trade and Industry		
4.4. That Government facilitates stronger linkages between public and private sector to inform our trade agreements and models. This will help businesses extend their investments into downstream processing and niche market opportunities.		17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17							
6.2. That government recognizes and continues to support churches delivering education and health services by consolidating the current Church and State partnership arrangement into a formal policy framework.	The Church-Government Partnership program is an important initiative that churches have been delivering health and education programs/activities funded by Go-PNG and DFAT. However, government funds are sometimes politicised and come on adhoc basis due to no proper policy in place to strengthen and guide the partnership.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	(1) A State Civil Society Partnership Policy developed and finalised in 2017 (2). Financial resources made available for launching and awareness of the policy (3) The existing Church Development Council (CDC) has been identified to continue providing secretariat services in the implementation of the policy on the church state arm of the policy.				Department of National Planning & Monitoring (NDPM)		
6.3. Government to ensure accountability with repayment and penalties for those organisations and individuals who are reported in the social development program audit as having misused or wrongly received monies parked in the name of churches under the old State-Church partnership arrangement.		17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17							
1.1. Government to facilitate and implement a nationwide survey to chart data on human resources capacity in the country.	At present the government has not yet conducted this survey as a result we do not know the human resource capacity of this country. The National Population Census needs to improve its collection of data in this area. It must ask what is (was) their occupation in their main job; What is their highest education achieved, for both citizens and non-citizens. The INA conducted a study of the labour market in PNG in 2014. This provides the most comprehensive labour survey in PNG to date. Funds are needed to update the information.	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17	Based on the analysis I inserted above, please review the three indicators here.(1) The NSO to amend questions for next National Census in 2020 (2) The recommendations in INA Labour study be reviewed and adopted by government during MTDP 3 formulation (3) Human Resource Development be given top priority and the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations be made a central government agency status; along with power and resources to implement. - Recruitment of a Technical Expert to lead the survey - Completion report on the findings from the Nationwide Human Resource Capacity Survey - Set-up of an accurate data base of human resource capacity in the country				Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, National Training Council, Department of Education		

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
2.9. That Government support and facilitate targeted training to ensure effective information exchange and experiences through resource centres, and model farmer / semi-commercial farming programs.	The government is not fully supporting the targeted trainings so that farmers are well bestowed with knowledge and skills when they are in their farm blocks. The government through its resource centres like; NARI and other commodity boards do provide trainings to their farmer's door-steps. For example; under PPAP project, coffee extension services and partnership programs with various districts have resulted in positive impacts on rural income from coffee. The government through DAL has guided and supported the CIC so they continue to provide the leadership role. The lead partners of coffee in the highlands were pleased with the PPAP training as they see that it is timely and urges young people and coffee farmers to take advantage of the PPAP to change their lives.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	1. Government to provide adequate funding for extended activities to additional provinces. 2. The government or extension officers to support and facilitate targeted trainings to reconnect farmers/producers who are important stakeholders in the various industries. 3. Model/lead partners to take the lead role in managing their farmers and blocks so that bring the theory to practical to improve their livelihoods				PNG Government, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, National Agricultural Research Institute, University of Technology, University of Natural Resources and Environment Commodity Boards		
2.1. That government seriously recognises CSO's, NGO's and the private sector as strategic partners in the development process and empower them through capacity building and engaging them to do certain things at the sub-national level in order for results to be provided.	The State-CSO Partnership Policy has already been developed to address some CSO issues with regard to capacity building, service delivery and advocacy roles but lack government leadership support to drive the policy forward.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	1) Finalisation of the State - CSO Partnership Policy; 2) Endorsement by the NEC 3) Funds made available for implementation of the policy to the CIMC.				DNPM		
3.1. The Department of National Planning must ensure there is focused resource allocation over the years by coordinating all provinces and districts to make sure the provincial plans are aligned with national priorities so that desired results are achieved.	The recommendation suggest that there has been no monitoring over the years on resources allocated to the provinces. It suggests that the Department lack coordination of resources allocation as well as lacked the reporting of successful resource implementation at the sub-national levels. Provincial Plans were not aligned to National Priorities so that resources allocation can be easily followed up	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17	1) Improved provincial plans aligned with national priorities with focused resources allocation / MTDP III alignment by Provinces, 2) Improved communication with line agencies and beneficiaries and recipients which are engaged and involved at sub-national levels. 3) Increased reporting, communication and new information generated by DNPM to support its monitoring role.	2018 - 2022	Policy adherence and coherence is important for public institutions as they represent the Government of the Day. If they do not adhere to the policies they lack understanding and need to be replaced.	Department of Personnel Management Act and GESI and VBLCF Values and Principles; Public Service Ethical and Moral principles (personal) and Sector Agencies Visions, Missions and Ways of Work such as Corporate Plans and Policies	Department of National Planning and Monitoring from Policy coherence, Department of Personnel Management from the human resources perspectives for effective governance	as above	Following ALOTau Accord 2
3.2. Government must develop a policy to have churches as key development partners in sustainable development.	Churches have an existing program with the government known as the Church-State program more focus on health and education. Practically, Churches also deliver sustainable development programs but lack government policy direction to formalise and extend its services to other sectors as well.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17					Department of National Planning and Monitoring		
4.3. That government through the Labour Department ensures reliable statistics and data are provided by all training institutions in the country on how many graduates find employment that fits their training skill set. This will eradicate institutions providing unnecessary training that do not meet labour market demand.	The Department of Labour & Industrial Relations has not yet establish reliable statistics/data on how many graduates find employment after graduation.	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17	(1) Funding is allocated to conduct this data (2) An MOU is signed between Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, NTC, DHERST, Department of Education to mobilise resources to support the delivery of this survey (3) A survey report on the findings is completed and tabled in parliament.				Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, National Training Council, DHERST and Department of Education		
7.3. Private sector must be consulted by Government on policies so there is some level of collaboration and input at that level.	Private sector play a key role in contributing to national building thus promoting investment and economic growth in the country but lack private sector involvement in important government policy consultations regarding the private sector, Private sector –government dialogue is still lacking an impediment to private sector growth and investment.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	1) Private sector to be consulted through the National Working Group on Impediments to Business. 2) Private sector to be consulted on SME Policy. 3) Private sector to be consulted on proposed changes to Land legislation, and Resource ownership.				Dept. of Commerce, Trade & Industry		

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

CIMC RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSTRAINT TO BE ADDRESSED	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	INTERVENTION (3 indicators list)	TIME LINE	EXPECTED IMPACT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	ONGOING/PLANNED SUPPORT BY DEV' PARTNERS	PRIORITY AND HIGH IMPACT ACTIONS
7.4. The Department of Agriculture and Livestock must work closely with industry and commodity boards to ensure that key players are engaged in developing the various crops to promote strong agriculture growth in the country.	The Department of Agriculture and Livestock is not taking the lead role in terms of working close with the commodity boards in order to deliver vital services within their own respective subsectors.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	1. The revised NADP to be aligned to the commodity boards 2. The government through Department of Agriculture and Livestock to provide all necessary resources to the commodity boards such as; funding, and other incentives to make their work much more effective 3. Each Commodity boards to take the lead role to implement activates on the ground.				Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Commodity Boards.		
7.5. The national government must take lead to provide all necessary resources for commodity boards to take leadership and direction in moving the agriculture sector forward.		17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17					DAL		
7.6. That government adopts the PPAP model to deliver Agriculture Investments in this country because it is a modality the country can rely on because it is hinged to strong governance principles and practices.	Many of the Agriculture projects in the country have been ceased or have come to incomplection due to no strong governance structures.	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17					Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Commodity Boards, World Bank, International Fun for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Provincial Division of Agriculture and Livestock		
1. That Government provides mechanisms for deed of agreement or MOA between Government and Landowners before people free-up land for development. Sometimes politicians use "Power of Attorney" to act and sign agreements between themselves and developers without landowners' knowledge;	Apart from lack of knowledge/information of existing redress avenues already available by law, it is also the poor access to these avenues too. Absence of grievance mechanisms in state agencies responsible for resource development to allow a lower more accessible, more affordable avenue where landowners grievances addressed. Institutions responsible for ensuring monitoring and enforcement are weak and need adequate resources to effectively function.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	Change is to be measured under the public policy, equity and the services and support systems and below are potential indicators; i) Advocacy/awareness on global initiatives, i.e. Open Government Partnerships (OPG) supporting access to information improved ii) A national freedom of information legislation enacted iii) De-centralization of the functions of the Public Solicitor				Department of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG), The Judiciary (Village, District, National & Supreme Courts) Department of Community Development (DCD)		
1.4. That Government direct a key agency (eg DPLGA or DNPM) and resource them adequately to coordinate the establishment of Citizens Service Charters (which make clear what government's responsibilities and budgets are) at all levels (provincial, district and facility) in partnership with Civil Society, Ombudsman Commission, DfCDR, CIMC and others. This will help hold decision makers and implementers to account and promote transparency in the delivery of services.	Service deliveries in the rural areas of Papua New Guinea have not improved since the decentralization reform that was meant to improve them. Much of the funding allocated to services is diverted to unbudgeted areas hence are not accounted for. People in the communities have not felt the presence of government and those tasked to deliver services have lacked capacities and ability to do so. These processes have not been monitored and have created a vacuum for communication and effective coordination. As a result people have become disoriented with the government policies and remain isolated. Despite the Government initiative to improve services through the Services Improvement Programs (SIPs) these exercises for improved implementation for services have had little or no impact.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17	(1)Decentralization Policy 1995 (2) Service Improvement Programs at provincial, districts and local level governments 2012 (3) District Development Authority 2013, Ward SIP in 2016	2018-2022	check against the SDGS- The SDGs will only be achieved if all development partners are working together; these partners are public, private and civil Society.	Public Private Partnership Policy of PNG, The State and Church Partnership as well as the State Civil Society Partnership Policy. Beside these are the Organic Law on PLLG, DDA Guidelines and the DDA Act.	Department of National Planning And Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Provincial and Local Level Government (DPLGA), Department of Implementation and Rural Development (DIRD), PLLSMA Group,	UNDP and Its Sister agencies, ADB, Australian Government, JICA and EU	whether it is following Alotau Accord or not?- the Alotau Accord can be implemented through Partnership collaboration. Another reason is to ensure that accountability and transparency is maintained through partnership.

