



The Responsible Sustainable Development Strategy – Roadmap for Implementation

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THE STRATEGY
Alotau Launch 31 Mar '14
Department of Planning and Monitoring

“PNG... EM MI YAH!”

National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea



Outline



- Background
- The National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)
 - ✓ PNG'S Strategic Assets
 - ✓ Operationalization of the StaRS
 - ✓ Latest development in the operationalization programme
- Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2 2016 – 2017
 - ✓ 16 Priority Areas Under MTDP 2
- PNG Planning Act 2015
 - ✓ Planning, Implementation and Monitoring (PIM) Cycle
- Relationship of StaRS, MTDPs and the Planning Act to other development plans
- Collaboration with Partners: International and domestic to achieve Sustainable Development
- Way Forward

Background



- ❑ The Alotau Accord (2012) called for review of existing government plans (MTDP & PNGDSP)
- ❑ NEC Decision No: 347/2013 endorsed the review of the plans
- ❑ The NEC Decision approved and adopt Sustainable Development Paradigm as the guiding principle
- ❑ The review has led to the formulation of:
 1. The National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)
 2. MTDP 2 2016 – 2017
 3. The National Planning Act

The National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)



- ❑ Introduces in national development strategy a new development paradigm
- ❑ Redefines the development road map
- ❑ Advocates a new responsible economy
- ❑ StaRS was launched in April 2014.
- ❑ Operationalization of the StaRS is currently underway.

PNG's Strategic Assets



1. Forests and Bio-diversity
2. Fisheries and tuna Fresh water & pristine rivers
3. Agriculture
4. Eco-Cultural tourism
5. Water resources
6. Clean renewable energy
7. Mineral resources
8. Petroleum resources

Operationalization of the StaRS – Transition Platform



Thematic area	Description of activity	Immediate programmes and activities
Policy Package	Includes development of regulatory instruments to guide growth on SD & GG principles as prescribed in Section 1.3 of the Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing policy and planning development at sector level, - Policy development on strategic assets
Investment	Greater investment In natural capital and bio-capacity and climate resilience growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD project in April Salumei - Population management: Marie Stopes & Rotary Australia - Bio diesel fuel project
Innovation	Greater innovation to optimize growth costs against returns/Increase productivity and reduction in consumption of additional natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bio diesel fuel project
Governance	National institutionalized governance structure to provide policy and practice oversight and consolidate ownership of SD & GG modalities of growth across all sectors and stakeholders in the longer term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible Sustainable Development Task Force (RSDTF)
Capacity Building	Accelerated capacity building to take ownership of the shift in strategy and to build understanding on how to reconcile SD led green growth with conventional 'growth' modalities to attain responsible sustainable development goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal SD and GG task force in the Department of NPM - PNG Coalition for Green Growth and Sustainable Development. - Form Coalition of leaders to champion campaign of SD & GG. - Set up Grass roots/NGO's & Provincial movement & committees. - Collaboration with regional bodies and programmes.

Operationalization of the StaRS – three dimensions



- 1) Mainstreaming Responsible Sustainable /Green Growth approaches into National Planning
- 2) Developing Broad Economy Wide Enabling Policies
- 3) Putting in place Responsible/Green Growth Institutional Mechanisms

Latest Development in the Operationalization Program



Mainstreaming Responsible Sustainable Development approaches into National Planning	Developing Broad Economy Wide Enabling Policies	Putting in place Responsible Sustainable Growth Institutional Mechanisms
Set up of Task Force to coordinate the process of embedding the principles of RSD in sector plans.	Policy development on the strategic assets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests and Bio-diversity 2. Fisheries and tuna Fresh water & pristine rivers 3. Agriculture 4. Eco-Cultural tourism 5. Water resources 6. Clean renewable energy 7. Mineral resources 8. Petroleum resources 	Framing of proposed planning act to give legal effect to the process of embedding of RSD principles in planning and budgeting.
Medium Term Development Plan II currently in progress.	Wash Policy	Intervention programmes: Biodiesel, clean energy, REDD etc.
	Population policy	Set up of Sustainable Development Course at UPNG.
	Other consequent policies to be developed.	Strategic partnership with parties such as CIMC

Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2, 2016 - 2017



MTDP 2:

- ✓ follows on from the MTDP 1 2011-2015
- ✓ attempts to capture the intentions, priorities and activities of our government
- ✓ Sets targets and indicators for various sectors
- ✓ is only for 2 year period as we move to align subsequent MTDPs with the 5 year parliamentary cycle
- ✓ elevates the principles of responsible development
- ✓ will be a useful tool for governments and administrations
- ✓ will start to move toward a more sustainable economy
- ✓ MTDP II is currently being framed and expected to be launched in May 2015.

16 Priority Areas Under MTDP 2



1. Planning and Monitoring
2. Financing
3. Implementation and procurement
4. National Infrastructure
5. Education
6. Health
7. Law and Justice
8. Land & Housing
9. Small Medium Enterprises
10. Agriculture
11. Provincial, District & LLG Empowerment
12. Public Sector Reform
13. Legislature Reform
14. LNG Project & Sovereign Wealth Fund
15. State Owned Enterprises
16. Strategic assets

PNG Planning Act 2015



Purpose:

- To put in place the legislative framework needed to support DNPM's role in Planning and Monitoring
- Clarify and embed development principles, establish the Planning, Implementation and Monitoring Cycle
- Provide legislative support for the Government's national service delivery requirements
- Establish the **National Service Delivery** and **M&E Frameworks**

PNG Planning Act 2015



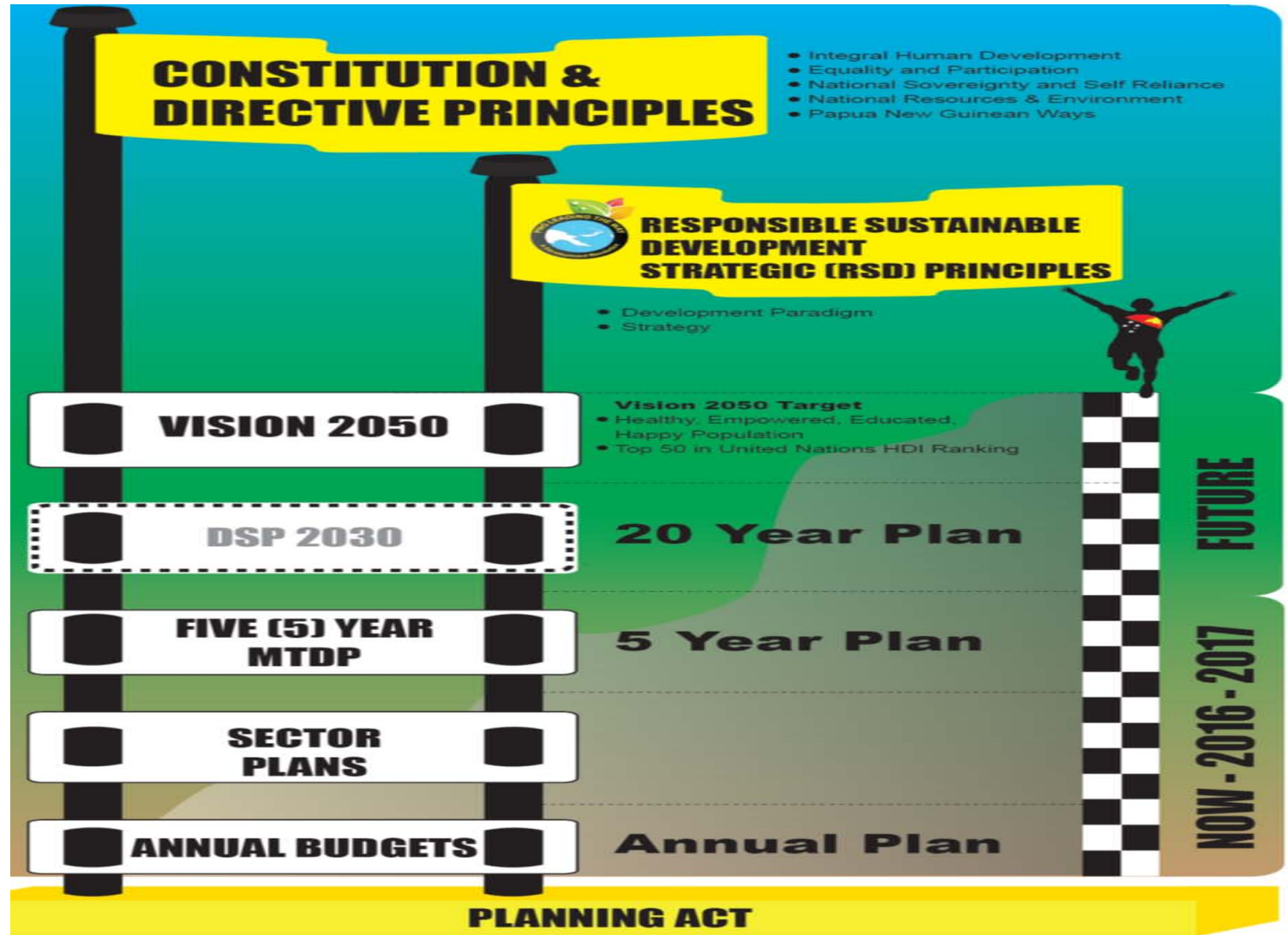
- The National Service Delivery Framework***
 - supports the implementation step of the PIM Cycle
 - sets out ‘where’ and ‘what’ infrastructure is needed allow people to access services
 - identifies ‘who’ is responsible for establishing the infrastructure and the funding source
 - aligns with the Government’s policy of sub-national empowerment
- The National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework***
 - supports the Monitoring and Evaluation step in the PIM Cycle
- Planning Act is currently in draft and expected to be passed mid 2015.

Planning, Implementation and Monitoring (PIM) Cycle



Diagram 3: The PIM Cycle

Relationship of StaRS, MTDPs and the Planning Act to other Development Plans



Collaboration with Partners: International and domestic to achieve Sustainable Development



- International Community & Development Partners are crucial
- Forge relationships on a foundation of trade
- Provide leadership among South Pacific Island Nations
- Encourage and facilitate investments

Way Forward



- DNPM to promote and guide implementation of the StaRS and MTDP 2 for the whole of government ownership
- Conduct awareness on the Planning Act 2015 to all development partners and stakeholders
- Establish with sector agencies the status of integrating Sustainable Development principles; and
- Form Inter-Agency Taskforce Committees to work on;
 - ✓ Strategic Policy on strategic assets at sectoral level,
 - ✓ Assess areas that require legislative changes or and amendments to enforce sustainable development practices in PNG Design, and
 - ✓ Develop intervention Programmes to implement the Key areas of 'The Strategy' in subsequent MTDPs.



THANK YOU

“OUR COUNTRY, OUR TIME, OUR FUTURE...”

National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea



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