Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea is a lower middle-income country (LMIC) and a Small Island Development State with (SIDS) a GNI of 2,340 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 8.3 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Papua New Guinea reported on 733 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Papua New Guinea is high (86%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1.

In Papua New Guinea, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (68% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
Government representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as effective, SMEs as consolidating, large private sector firms as effective and trade unions as consolidating.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are essential elements of good governance and crucial to achieving development objectives. Papua New Guinea did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

### Development partners’ use of country systems

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs and helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Papua New Guinea, use of country PFM systems decreased from 35% in 2016 to 28% in 2018. Further, legislative oversight of the budget has improved. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny increased from 64% in 2016 to 81% in 2018.

### Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Papua New Guinea has all the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, fully meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 97% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is high, with 87% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

### Predictability of development co-operation

Disbursements as scheduled

- 2018: 97%
- 2016: 100%

Medium-term predictability

- 2018: 87%
- 2016: 100%

### Systems to track development co-operation information in Papua New Guinea

- AIMS: Aid Information Management System
- DMS: Debt Management System
- FMIS: Financial Management Information Systems
- Other: Excel-based systems or similar

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Papua New Guinea has three out of five components in place.

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