Statistics in Development Policy & Planning at the national and regional levels (Government of PNG)

Presentation to the PARIS21 Cross Regional Forum on Strengthening Statistical Capacity and Readiness

By

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(OECD Conference Centre, Paris, FRANCE)
✓ The role of DNPM in the Government of PNG
✓ Development policy and planning
✓ Planning and programming
✓ Monitoring and Reporting
✓ The challenge: The significance of statistics in development policy and planning
✓ Conclusion
The role of DNPM

The Department of National Planning & Monitoring is a key central agency of the Government of Papua New Guinea.

The 3 main roles of DNPM are:
1. Formulation of national policies and plans (global agendas/ country specific);
2. Facilitates, coordinates and manages development cooperation/foreign aid; and
3. Custodian of the development/capital investment component of the national budget:

- PIP Project appraisal and screening
- Project Quarterly Reviews
- Regular consultation
- Project steering committees (PSC) membership/chairmanship
- Monitoring of monthly cash flows
- Project site visits
- Annual Report and Annual Work plan
- Project/Program Evaluation
- Annual Aid Reports
- Donor Expenditure Report
- IFMS Expenditure Reports
**Dev’t policy & planning**

VISION 2050

PNG DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN
2010-2030

- Sector Agency Plans (Nat. Education Plan, Nat. Health Plan, etc)

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2018-2022

- Provincial, District, LLG Plans
- MEDIUM TERM FISCAL STRATEGY
- MEDIUM TERM RESOURCE ENVELOPE
- MEDIUM TERM DEBT STRATEGY

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
7 KEY ENABLERS

1. LAND DEVELOPMENT

2. LAW & JUSTICE

3. HEALTH

4. TRANSPORT

5. PRIMARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

6. HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION

7. UTILITIES

Dev’t policy & planning
Key Economic Sectors
Growth targets for 2011 - 2030

- **Land**: 20% Land Unlocked
- **Agriculture**: 5 fold increase
- **Forestry**: 80% Exports processed
- **Fisheries**: Tuna Capital of the World
- **Gas**: At least 3 Large Projects
- **Manufacturing**: Triple Production
- **Mining**: Double Exports
- **Tourism**: 1.5 million tourists

Achieving these targets will deliver additional K65 Billion annual GDP by 2030
Key Infrastructure & Utilities
Targets for 2011 - 2030

- Land Transport: 25,000 Km from 8,500 Km
- Water Transport
- Air Transport
- Water & Sanitation
- I & C Technology
- Electricity

- Triple Capacity
- Safety Standards & Capacity
- 70% of Population
- 100% Access
- 70% of Household

Achieving these targets will deliver additional K7.4 Billion annual GDP by 2030
THE NATIONAL GOVT HAS A PLAN AND UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA TO PURSUE

MTDPs (Planning & Programming) will guide “HOW TO GET THERE’

“In the middle of Great difficulties lies opportunities” Albert Einstein
WITH PNG DSP
WHERE WILL WE BE BY 2030?

PNG DSP - 2030 TARGETS

8.4% sustained Growth over 20 Years resulting in huge economic benefits

55% Reduction in Crime

PNG will be a middle income country

25,000km Nat. Roads in Good Condition

K2.5 billion more in investment

2 million extra jobs under PNG DSP

Rural development under PNG DSP
Effective development comes from very strategic initial policy & planning

- It operationalises PNGDSP 2010-30 to achieve Vision 2050
- Sets 5 year specific targets
- Sets 5 year Resource Envelope for each sector
- Guides Annual Sectoral Budget

“A man who does not plan long ahead will find trouble right at his door step.” Confucius
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DSP sector goal</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2015 target</th>
<th>2020 target</th>
<th>2025 target</th>
<th>2030 DSP target</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieve an efficient health system which can deliver an internationally acceptable standard of health services</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>Census/DHS</td>
<td>57 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>45 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>30 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>25 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>Below 17 per 1000 live births</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under 5 mortality rate</td>
<td>Census/DHS</td>
<td>75 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>50 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>40 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>30 per 1000 live births</td>
<td>Below 20 per 1000 live births</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>733 per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>500 per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>400 per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>300 per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>Below 100 per 100,000 live births</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>Census/DHS</td>
<td>57 years</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>65 years</td>
<td>68 years</td>
<td>70 years</td>
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</table>

**Lead government department**: Department of Health

**Sector Strategy**

1. Improve service delivery
2. Strengthen partnership and coordination with stakeholders
3. Strengthen health systems
4. Reduce the burden of communicable diseases
5. Promote healthier lifestyles
6. Improve our preparedness for disease outbreaks and emerging population health threats

**DSP 2030 deliverables**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4 specialised regional hospitals</td>
<td>1 built in Momase</td>
<td>50 built in regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>750 new community health posts built and fully operational</td>
<td>900 in the 4 regions</td>
<td>2500 in the 4 regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>95% of births attended by trained health personnel</td>
<td>60% across the 4 regions</td>
<td>80% across the 4 regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>100% of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics</td>
<td>45% across the 4 regions</td>
<td>60% across the 4 regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>100% of facilities with adequate medical supplies</td>
<td>60% across the 4 regions</td>
<td>80% across the 4 regions</td>
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</table>

**Responsibility**: Department of Health and Department of Works

**Estimated inputs (K million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Funding option(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>GoPNG/donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>GoPNG</td>
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Captured in the following plan and strategy:

*(MDG Target 7A)*

- MTDP 2016 -2018
- StaRS

*(www.planning.gov.pg)*
The Department of National Planning and Monitoring is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the following:

- The MTDPs;
- Development Budget/ Capital Investment Programme (PIP);
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)/ SDGs and human development indicators.

**DNPM relies on a number of stakeholders to provide relevant information to DNPM. Hence the significance of statistics.**
Line agencies and statutory authorities

• In compliance with the PFMA all line agencies and statutory authorities receiving PIP funding in the annual Development Budget must provide financial information on a quarterly basis to DNPM.

• Line agencies and statutory authorities must also provide information on an annual basis and through PSC meetings on the progress of the project or programme not only on the expenditures/resources, but also on the expected outputs and outcomes.

• Line agencies and statutory authorities, guided by their respective sector plan, must have quality statistical/ M&E systems to collect and collate relevant information on outputs and outcomes of their programmes.
Provincial and lower level governments

• Provincial governments receiving PIP funding in the annual Development Budget must provide adequate financial information and project status to DNPM on inputs and outputs on a quarterly basis.

• Information is requested through regular consultation, quarterly reviews and the end of year Final Budget Outcome document.

• If need be, DNPM conduct projects site visits on projects that may have issues in implementation.

• Provincial governments should also provide information on the inputs, outputs, and outcomes to DNPM on an annual basis but that is a challenge.
Development Partners

• Development Partners (DPs) may establish their own M&E systems for projects and programmes funded or co-funded by them on a quarterly and annual basis, and this information should also be shared with DNPM.

• The DPs and the government also conduct joint outcome and impact evaluations on selected sector/programme on mutually agreed dates.

• Guidance is given to Development Partners by DNPM on the format in which monitoring information is required.

• Challenges of data do exist in many cases (especially at the provincial level).
The challenge

• It is the Government of PNG’s desire through the endorsement of its development policies and plans (*Vision 2050, PNGDSP 2010-2030, the rolling MTDPs, Provincial & District Plans*) to enable service delivery to the people at large.

• Hence it must struggles to continually monitor and evaluate its development efforts to ensure its targets are achieved, lessons are learnt and the desired impact of its aspirations are achieved.

• Whilst the efforts of DNPM in already organizing itself to effectively institutionalize strategic planning, programming and monitoring & evaluation are up and running, *quality, timely and reliable statistics remains a challenge.*
Conclusion

The significance of statistics in development policy and planning is key to strategically maximizing effective development. Otherwise, targets will not be met, as was the case with our MDG indicators and their respective targets.
Thank you for listening

For more information: please visit

www.planning.gov.pg