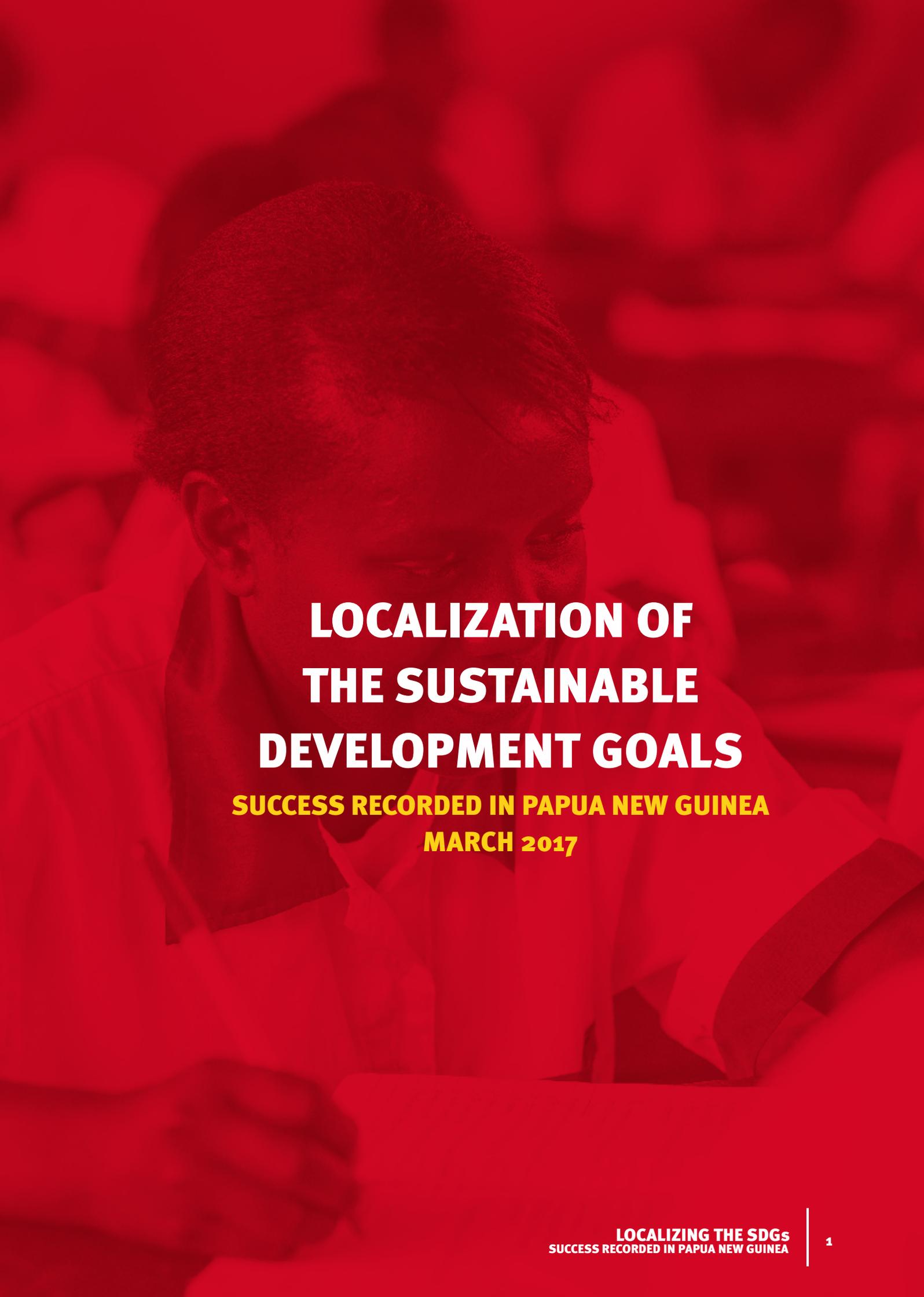




# LOCALIZING THE SDGs

SUCCESS RECORDED IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA





# **LOCALIZATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**SUCCESS RECORDED IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
MARCH 2017**

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# INTRODUCTION

Following the adoption by heads of states and governments in September 2015 of the Agenda for Sustainable Development which outlines the quantitative and qualitative objectives across economic, social and environmental dimensions that are to be achieved over the next fifteen years, member states were encouraged to develop various strategies for its implementation. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (SDGs), which were fewer in number and had a limited number of targets, the 2030 Agenda has 17 Goals, 169 targets and over 230 indicators which are global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and responding to national policies and priorities.

Based on the experience of her implementation of the MDGs with rather mixed outcomes the Government of Papua New Guinea undertook to lay firmer groundwork for its implementation of the SDGs. In this direction, it developed a draft Roadmap for integrating and aligning the SDGs into its national priorities which underscored the need to fully customize the SDG indicators to the context of the country in order to enhance their integration into the processes of coordinated national development programming, including the development of national plans

and strategies, national monitoring frameworks, annual reporting and periodic evaluation, and related governance mechanisms.

The broader spectrum of domains and issues covered by the targets and indicators of the SDGs implies the mobilization of a larger number of stakeholders to undertake the localization process, which would effectively serve as the launching board to the sustained multisectoral collaboration that would be required to implement the SDGs. In this direction, the Government of Papua New Guinea and the United Nations Country Team opted to recruit international expertise to collaborate with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), which is currently leading the effort to implement the SDG agenda in Papua New Guinea.

The main expected outputs of this consultation included:

- Link SDGs to the National Strategies
- Identify and propose other relevant SDG indicators that can be, integrated, tailored and measured.
- Finalize the Road Map of the SDG integration exercise
- Submit a final report on the whole exercise

This report will be structured along these outputs, which represent the major phases of the 2-month consultation in Papua New Guinea from the 25th of January to the 25th of March 2017.



# CHAPTER 1:

## LINKING THE SDGs TO THE NATIONAL STRATEGIES

### *Review the global SDG-related Documents*

Ahead of the effective start of the consultation, some core SDG-related documents were obtained on-line from the official web-site of the SDG Secretariat and the UN Statistics Division. These included the official list of Sustainable Agenda goals targets and indicators and their related metadata and broad orientations for integrating and aligning the SDGs into its National priorities; the UNCT reference guide for mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the guidelines to support Country reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. Other documents focused on the lessons learned from the implementation of the MDGs and especially on the challenges of transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs with some country experiences.

### *Review the National Government Planning Documents*

In order to fully acquaint the Consultant with the country context in Papua New Guinea, the UNFPA Country Office made available a number of documents relating to the demographic profile of the country and its dynamics. These included the main results of the 2011 census and some thematic reports and the report on the 2006 DHS. Other

documents consulted before arrival were the National population Policy and the PNG Cooperation policy as well as the 2015 Mid-term review of the 2011-2020 National Health Plan. These were helpful in providing some partial overview of the situation on the ground.

It was on arrival that vital national and sectoral programme and project documents were made available from management and colleagues at UNFPA, the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT and core agency project staff. These included such core documents as the Vision 2050 the National Strategic Plan Task Force, the 2010-2030 PNG development Strategic Plan and the PNG Family Planning Policy. Other documents included the draft 2018-2022 UNDAF document, the 2015 summary report for Papua New Guinea Millennium Development Goals and the 2016 Situational Analysis of Children's and Women's Rights in Papua New Guinea. Consultation of these documents during the first week, in addition to the various briefing sessions with UNFPA and UNCT management and colleagues provided more insights into the country context and on the close collaboration between the Government of PNG, the UNCT and other development partners.

As from the second week in PNG, the Consultant joined national partners at the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) of the

Ministry of Planning and following initial briefing sessions, obtained more vital national planning documents. These included the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (STaRS) along with the documents and reports relating to the first and second Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP1 & MTDP2) as well as the Alotoa Agreement: Platform for Action. All these came to complete the range of national planning tools. To complement issues raised the national report on the implementation of the MDGs with regard to data availability, the report on data availability, completeness and accuracy for monitoring MDGs and human development, the Corporate Plan 2015-2019 of the National Statistics Office and the PNG strategy for the development of statistics policy, 2017-2026 with its implementation plan represented vital background documents plotting future orientations. Other sectoral documents consulted included Universal Basic Education Plan 2010-2019, National higher and Technical Education Plan 2015-2024, various health sector assessment reports, the Draft National Forest Plan 2010 and the compendium of national forest laws and the national Poverty Profile based on the 2009-2010 household income and expenditure survey (HIES) technical report. With regard to disaster risk reduction in a region prone for several natural disasters and other environmental risks, the Papua New Guinea Preparedness Operational Logistics Contingency Plan and the El Nino Response Plan 2016 proved quite informative.

Some broad orientations for the future planning scenarios for PNG were equally obtained from the report on the SDG national consultation entitled: The Future we Want - Voices of the people of Papua New Guinea: Post-2015 Development. The roadmap for integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals into Papua New Guinea's MTDP3 and the expert discussion paper for the

framing of the PNG Medium Term Development Plan 3 as well as the DNPM advocacy paper on Sustainable Development Goals amply demonstrated the level of preparedness of national authorities to embark on the SDG indicator localization process but also enabled the identification of some gaps and challenges.

With the effective launch of the discussion sessions on localization of the indicators for each of the goals, several other issues arose which entailed consultation of more sector-related documents relating to such domains as social protection, land laws and property rights, tourism, climate change, water management, waste disposal and other environmental matters relating to land, forestry and marine environments.

#### *Synergies between available Government documents and the SDGs*

Based on the consultation of available documents in PNG, it is evident that the Government had prepared ample groundwork for the SDGs. The National Constitution, the Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (STaRS) documents, which predate the SDGs contain elements that are indeed in synergy with the spirit of the SDGs. The experience of national authorities and the lessons learned and related assessments are ample evidence that the Government has accumulated some appreciable capacity in the contribution to global initiatives through the integration into national development agenda albeit with mixed outcomes. The national authorities thus welcomed the SDGs and have for some time now been collaborating with the UNCT to prepare for their early integration into its national development frameworks. In this direction a roadmap for integration is already in place, which recommends the use of the same governance framework that oversaw the implementation of

the MDGs for the piloting of implementation of the SDGs and the medium term development planning processes in PNG. In addition the DNPM which is currently leading the effort to implement the SDG agenda in Papua New Guinea has prepared some advocacy tools on the SDGs and has hired national expertise for the laying of the groundwork for the design of the next medium term development plan (MTDP3). Some ample groundwork is equally in place to overcome the

major hurdle of paucity of data for planning, monitoring and evaluation through the draft National Statistical Strategy and its implementation plan which envisage a more prominent role of the National Statistics Office (NSO) in availing regular data through primary data collection operations and through the coordination of various other data generation initiatives by national stakeholders.





# CHAPTER 2:

## IDENTIFYING AND PROPOSING RELEVANT SDG INDICATORS THAT CAN BE, INTEGRATED, TAILORED AND MEASURED

### *The initial SDG indicator localization process - Phase I*

Even though there are quite some similarities between the MDGs and the SDGs, there are equally substantial disparities between the two agenda, which require that the implementation of the SDGs should not be considered as business as usual. The broader range of issues covered and the larger number of targets and indicators required ample sensitization and focused national capacity building for a start. Based on the briefing sessions held with UNFPA and the rest of the UN Country Team members as well as with the management and staff of the DNPM, option was taken undertake an initial customization session with the core team which participated in the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the MDGs at the DNPM. This core team has multisectoral competencies and has accumulated ample experience in the management of the MDG Governance Structure and has regularly participated in various MTDP design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes.

The initial sessions began with a comparative analysis of the MDGs and the SDGs highlighting their common features and disparities in order

to underscore the need for a broader sectoral engagement for the successful implementation of the SDGs. These sessions examined the challenges encountered in the implementation of the MDGs and analyzed the current approaches and instruments for development planning in the PNG. The indicator localization sessions were thus seen as a vital process for the strengthening of the capacity of the core team at DNPM to fully understand the visions and overall structure of the SDGs and to subsequently serve as invaluable national expertise for their dissemination to all other ministerial departments and sectors of the economy.

The approach for localization for each goal consisted of examining each indicator for each of the targets, determining whether it was specific enough and could apply to the national context and then identify the source of data or other information for informing that indicator. Whenever the indicator was not considered to be specific enough, alternative options were proposed to render it more easily measurable by national standards and /or more relevant to the national context. This could imply the splitting of the said indicator into two or more other indicators. Those indicators for which data was not considered to be immediately available even though the possible source(s) had been identified, were highlighted in red. Frequent reference was made to the metadata

provided by the SDG Secretariat for most of the indicators in order to fully appraise the definition of some terms, process of measurement and possible source(s) of information. In some rare cases, an indicator could be adjudged not to be relevant to the PNG context and dropped either because the national capacity and tools were not available to measure it or because it was not relevant. In that case cell for the indicator was filled in pink.

In addition to identifying the required data, their availability and their sources, who were considered potential stakeholders for the implementation, the sessions went further to access the pertinence of each indicator in contributing to PNG attaining the goal and to identify current and/or potential policies and strategies that could enhance implementation. In the process, the capacity of the stakeholders was assessed and some issues tabled for subsequent stakeholder engagement.

Ahead of each indicator localization session, the Consultant shared a draft of proposed versions of the adaptation of the indicators with the participants to serve as orientation for discussions. At the end of each session, the Consultant proceeded to update the templates for the goal(s) discussed and shared the revised version with all participants and with DNPM management. The pending issues for discussions with various stakeholders and other related policy issues for each goal were equally synthesized to eventually provide invaluable material for stakeholder engagement on the way forward.

In order to enhance gradual acquaintance and internalization of the logic, implications and process of localization by the core team, the exercise commenced with the examination of the

targets and indicators for Goal 1 during the first session. This was followed by two other sessions during which two goals were examined during each session. Once the momentum was ensured, four other sessions were organized within two weeks during which three goals were examined during each session.

As shown on the summary table that follows, the over three weeks of intensive activity at DNPM resulted in the localization of 200 out of the 241 original SDG indicators. These were transformed into 272 indicators, which were considered to be effectively adapted to the PNG context and their sources identified. At the end of this initial exercise, there were only 69 indicators for which it was certain that data would be immediately available or could be provided within 2017. In other words, there were 203 localized indicators for which it was not certain whether data to inform them would be available soon. These included all the indicators for Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and for Goal 14 (Marine ecosystems) and for just one indicator for Goals 4 (Quality education), Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) and Goal 13 (Climate change action). Some 21 of them belong solely to Goal 17 (Partnerships) for which colleagues from DNPM who attended the sessions were directly accountable.

Since the sources of the other indicators had been clearly identified, the need for intensive stakeholder engagement by the DNPM core team during the second phase of the localization exercise was highly recommended. Even though some 41 indicators were not retained, subsequent stakeholder engagement equally would seek to determine ways and means to subsequently inform them in order to ensure that

## SUMMARY OF SDG INDICATORS AFTER INITIAL LOCALIZATION IN PAUPUA NEW GUINEA

GOAL	NUMBER OF TARGETS	NUMBER OF UN INDICATORS	NUMBER OF LOCALIZED INDICATORS	NUMBER OF INDICATORS NOT RETAINED	CUSTOMISED INDICATORS WITH IDENTIFIED SOURCES OF DATA	NUMBER NEEDING FURTHER CLARIFICATIONS
1	7	12	24	0	7	17
2	8	14	14	0	2	12
3	13	26	27	4	10	17
4	10	11	26	3	1	25
5	9	14	18	2	3	15
6	8	11	9	2	3	6
7	5	6	6	2	1	5
8	12	17	17	2	4	13
9	8	12	10	2	0	10
10	10	11	11	3	3	8
11	10	15	13	3	2	11
12	11	13	9	7	0	9
13	5	7	7	1	1	6
14	10	10	13	2	0	13
15	12	14	16	1	3	13
16	12	23	24	7	8	16
17	19	25	28	0	21	7
	<b>169</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>203</b>

PNG could be reporting on all the indicators by 2030.

### *Stakeholder consultation and indicator validation - Phase II*

In preparation for the second phase of the SDG localization process in PNG, a synthesis of the pending issues and policy-related issues for discussion with stakeholders was prepared by the Consultant. Furthermore, an inventory was

made of all the stakeholders who had been identified as capable of providing data and information for the various indicators. A total of some 75 stakeholders were identified in PNG. While most of these provided information mainly for a few indicators within their sector of activity, the DNPM and NSO stood out prominently as providing inputs for almost all the goals. This further underscores their central role in the piloting of the implementation of the SDGs in PNG.



In order to enhance more effective coordination of stakeholder consultation, decision was taken to revamp the existing clustering of DNPM core members into Coalitions of Practice (COPs). The broader domains of focus of the SDGs implied the coming on board of a larger number of stakeholders and imposed a restructuring of the COP groups as a first step toward the restructuring of the other levels of the SDG/MTDP Governance structure in PNG.

Further analysis on the basis of the sectors to which the other stakeholders were likely to contribute resulted in the constitution of the following 10 clusters:

- Education
- Health
- Nutrition/Agriculture/Food
- Women/Social Protection
- Economic Growth/Innovation/Sustainable Economic Development/Industrial development
- Water and Sanitation/Energy/Disasters
- Climate Change
- Marine Ecosystems
- Land Ecosystems
- Governance, Law and Order

These, in addition to NSO and DNPM, have been adopted by the Government as representing the core sectoral groupings (COPs) around which the core activities of the Technical Working Group activities within the MTDP/SDG Governance Structure will be articulated.

Once the team leaders for the clusters were assigned and the members allocated from among DNPM staff, the next task was for each cluster to select the localized indicators requiring feedback from all the stakeholders within the sector. They further identified related policy issues and other issues for discussion at sectoral level from the synthesis document prepared by the consultant and hence constituted the basic components for stakeholders' consultation. This exercise provided further opportunity for the

core team at DNPM to better understand the indicators and to relate them to specific sectors.

Based on this inventory, DNPM management then prepared individual correspondence to each of the stakeholders, accompanied by the list of indicators for which their input was required and inviting them to participate in the planned initial stakeholder consultation meeting with the view to more sustained engagement for the implementation of the SDGs in PNG.

In view of the prominent role that NSO is expected to play in terms of furnishing direct data and information for some 44 of the SDG indicators and providing oversight and baseline information for the production of other sectoral indicators, option was taken to initiate the stakeholder consultation with this institution. DNPM management and most members of the core team thus provided the NSO with the list of indicators requiring its inputs and with the pending issues for discussions ahead of the scheduled meeting. The opportunity of his meeting was used to make up for the absence of NSO focal points during the initial phases of SDG indicator localization and to underscore its vital role as major partner during the oncoming stakeholder engagements. The NSO colleagues subsequently provided detailed feedback on the indicators and on the tabled pending issues and actively participated at the 2-day initial stakeholder consultation.

The initial stakeholder consultation was held on the 22-23rd of March 2017 in Port Moresby, with the participation of representatives of most of the stakeholder institutions but a number of key stakeholders did not attend. Furthermore, a number of the representatives did not come along with the information relating to the indicators for which inputs were required from them. They came to obtain more information on the SDGs and further clarification as to the



information they were requested to provide as well as on their role going forward. Thus the first day was devoted largely to detailed presentation of the SDGs as compared to the MDGs, on the process and outcomes of the initial indicator localization process and on the roles they were expected to play in informing the indicators and actively participating in SDG implementation. An overview of the broad orientations for the next MTDP3 was also presented to acquaint them with the various possibilities for integrating the vision of the SDGs into national development planning. During the second day of consultations, work effectively started in COP groups during which the members of the DNPM core group devoted ample time to provide clarification to the various stakeholders on the required data for the indicators and on their roles in overall SDG implementation. Given the circumstances, on reports presented at the end of the day were mainly on the validation of most of the proposed indicators and on proposals for further adaption of a few of them. There was rather limited feedback on the availability of data to inform the indicators and when such could be available.

Most representatives required more consultation with their technical services to provide reliable feedback.

The final option for the validation of the indicators and for determining the availability of data to inform them was for the COP teams at DNPM to organize a one-on-one consultation with each stakeholder. In this direction, a special Microsoft Excel folder was prepared in which indicators, pending and policy issues for each stakeholder were assembled in individual sheets. At the end of these consultations, it will then be possible to come up with a final list of SDG indicators for which PNG will be reporting in the short term and in the long term depending on the availability of data.

# CHAPTER 3:

## FINALIZING THE ROAD MAP FOR SDG INTEGRATION

The SDG indicator localization represents a major milestone in PNG's efforts to launch the implementation of the SDGs. A number of internal and external arrangements are still required to enhance this process.

### Internal arrangements

#### *The governance structure*

Following the spirit of the restructuring of the DNPM core group into sectoral clusters (COPs), a similar restructuring is recommended for some of the other components of the SDG/MTDP Governance Structure in PNG. More permanent focal points from the various stakeholder institutions need to be appointed into the Technical Working Group and representatives from these new institutions need to also be incorporated into the national Steering Committee (NSC) and the Central Agency Coordinating Committee (CACC) in order to ensure that all sectoral concerns relating to SDG implementation and overall national development planning are taken into consideration at all levels of the Governance Structure before submission for final endorsement by the National executive Committee (NEC).

#### *SDG Indicator framework and integration*

At the end of the one-on-one consultation of individual stakeholders by the COP groups the status of the exhaustive list of localized SDG indicators will be available. DNPM will then proceed to prepare a final of the indicators in 3 main categories:

- Indicators with available sources or sources to be available in 2017
- Indicators with sources yet to be available from programmed surveys
- Indicators with uncertain sources for measurement

#### **The ensuing steps will include**

- Submission of the list of indicators for NEC endorsement through the restructured NSC and the CAAC
- Sharing of the list of PNG indicators with all stakeholders demonstrating their alignments with those retained for the national and sectoral frameworks and particularly with the 2018-2022 UNDAF
- Providing baseline, benchmark and target measures for each available indicator
- Integrating SDG targets and indicators into the development of the MTDP3
- Rolling-out strategies for data collection to inform category 2 indicators
- Establishing a database of SDG indicators or incorporating them into an existing database for ease of monitoring and evaluation
- Preparation of an SDG scorecard for monitoring and appraisal of progress in the attainment of

targets of the various indicators

### External arrangements

#### *At Regional level*

Once the list of localized SDG indicators are endorsed by the NEC, the PNG Government will proceed to:

- Share them with the Pacific SDG Task Force
- Demonstrate alignments between the customized SDG indicators and the Pacific Headline indicators and the Samoa Pathway indicators
- Liaise with the Secretariat for the Pacific Task Force on the SDGs to ensure regular PNG inputs and participation toward the implementation of the Pacific SDGs Roadmap
- Plan for PNG contribution to the Regional reports on SDG implementation to the SDG Secretariat.

#### *At Global level*

#### **PNG Government will equally proceed to:**

- Share list of validated PNG SDG indicators with the SDG Secretariat
- Determine whether it would be possible to prepare a voluntary national review presentation for the 2017 or 2018 High Level political Forum on the SDG indicator customization process in PNG and its integration into the development planning
- Prepare national SDG report every 4 years for submission to the High Level Global Political Forum for Sustainable Development for the preparation of the Global Sustainable Development Report.



### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

SDG indicator localization should be considered as a vital component of country roll-out of the SDGs particularly in developing countries. The localization process offers opportunity for both national appropriation and for the building of a critical mass of national expertise in order to ensure sustained national sensitization and national coordination of implementation. SDG indicator localization enhances the identification of data sources and hence the main stakeholders for the eventual implementation process.



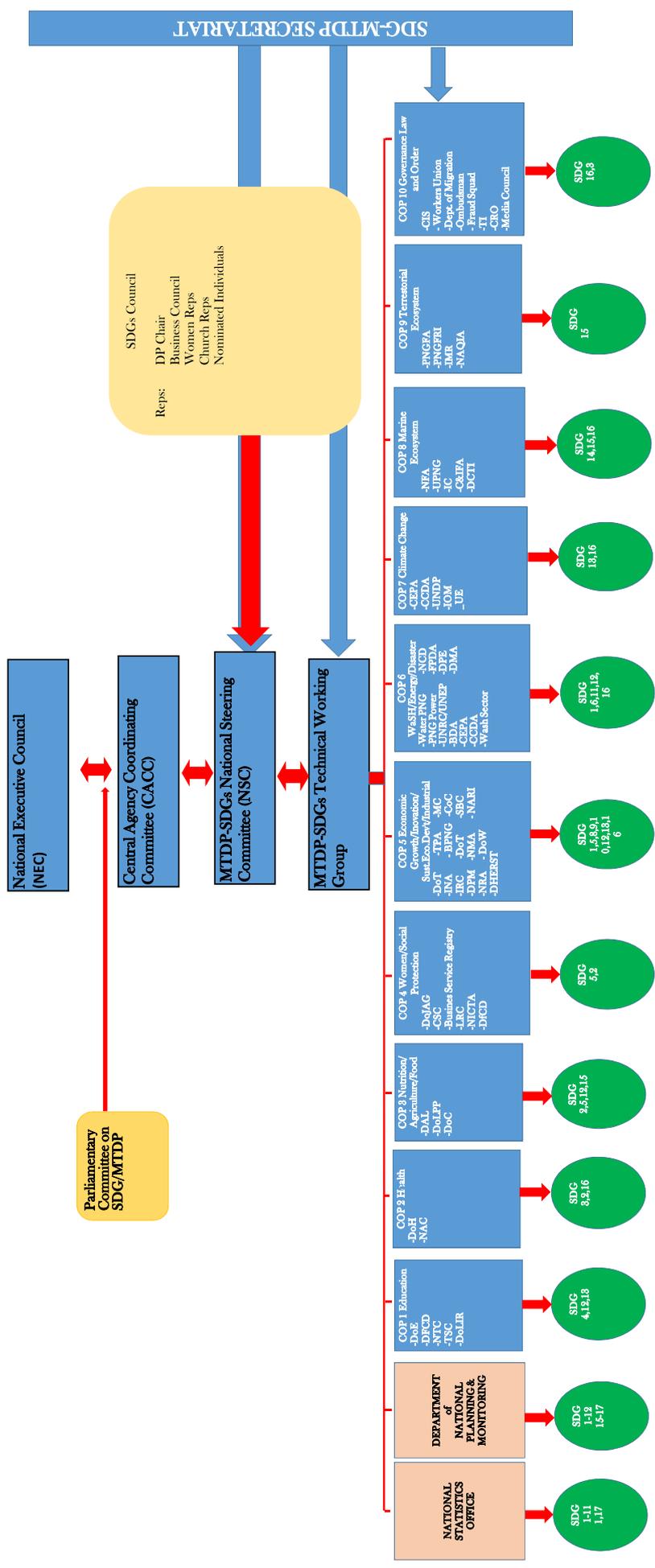


# ANNEXES

## **ANNEX 1:** **SDGS-MTDP STRUCTURE**

## **ANNEX 2:** **LIST OF CUSTOMIZED INDICATORS FOR THE SDGS IN PNG**

# MTDP-SDGs GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



**LIST OF CUSTOMIZED INDICATORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PNG**

TARGETS	INDICATORS	CUSTOMIZATION	SOURCE
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	1.1.1. Proportion of the population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 by sex	HIES/LSMS
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (less than \$1), by sex	HIES/LSMS
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2 Proportion of the population living in households below the national poverty line (lowest quintile)	Census/DHS
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of the population contributing to mandatory or other social insurance schemes	TBD
		1.3.2. Proportion of population benefitting from non-contributory social protection programmes in PNG	TBD
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to potable water	Census/DHS
		1.4.1.2. Proportion of population living in households with access to electricity	Census/DHS
		1.4.1.3. Proportion of population living in households with access to waste disposal facilities	Census/DHS
		1.4.1.4. Proportion of population living in households with access to secure toilet facilities	Census/DHS
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	1.4.2 Proportion of the adult population with customary rights to land	Dept of Lands
		1.4.2 Proportion of customary lands that have been	Dept of Lands
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1.5.1.1 Number of deaths due to disasters (Natural and man-made) per 100,000 population	Disaster Management Authority
		1.5.1.2. Number of missing persons due to disasters (Natural and man-made) per 100,000 population	Disaster Management Authority
		1.5.1.3. Number of persons affected by disasters (Natural and man-made) per 100,000 population	Disaster Management Authority
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Disaster Management Authority
		1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	1.5.3..1. Existence of a PNG National DRR Strategy
	1.5.3..2. Number of local DRR Strategies in PNG		Disaster Management Authority
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		1.a.2.1. Proportion of total education sector spending that is borne by the government	DNPM/Treasury
		1.a.2.2. Proportion of total Proportion of total health sector spending that is borne by the government	DNPM/Treasury
1.a.2.3. Proportion of total social protection sector spending that is borne by the government		DNPM/Treasury	
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women group	DNPM/Treasury
		1.b.2 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit the poor and other vulnerable groups	DNPM/Treasury
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	DOH

vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	DHS
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	DHS
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	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Agricultural Survey/Agricultural information system
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producer by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producer by sex and by region	Agricultural Survey/Agricultural information system
	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive (and sustainable) agriculture by region	Agricultural Survey/Agricultural information system
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Agricultural Survey/Agricultural information system
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producer by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producer by sex and by region	Agricultural Survey/Agricultural information system
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
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, i	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure:	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure:	DNPM
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	DNPM
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	Dept of Commerce
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.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	NSO
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	DHS/Census
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	DHS/NHIS
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	DHS/Census
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	DHS
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 (uninfected) population by sex and region	National AIDS Council Secretariat/DOH
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	NHIS
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	NHIS

	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	NHIS
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	DOH
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	NHIS
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population	NHIS/Police
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	NHIS
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	DOH
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents	NHIS/Police
		3.6.1 Death rate due to water traffic accidents	NHIS/Police
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1 Unmet need for family planning among women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) (Also contraceptive prevalence rate by sex)	DHS
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	DHS/Census
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	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and injuries)		DOH
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Social Security
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	NHIS
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	NHIS
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	NHIS
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older by sex	DOH?
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	3.b.1 Proportion of health facilities with access to affordable modern medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	NHIS/ National Health Commodity Logistics reports
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance received by PNG for medical research	DNPM
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.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	3.c.1.1. Number of hospitals per 1000 population	NHIS
		3.c.1.2. Number of health centers/Aid Posts per 1000 population	NHIS
		3.c.1.3. Number of Medical Doctors per 1000 population	NHIS
		3.c.1.4. Number of trained nurses/widwives per 1000 population	NHIS
	3.c.2. Proportion of the national Health Sector budget allocated to health worker training and capacity strengthening	3.c.2. Proportion of the national Health Sector budget allocated to health worker training and capacity strengthening	DNPM

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3.d.1. Proportion of the 13 prescribed IHR capacities attained by PNG	DOH
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
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	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex		
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	4.2.2. Proportion of children under 6 years enrolled in early childhood education institutions by sex	Community Dev't/DOE
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	4.3.1. Proportion of youth participating in non-formal education by sex in past 12 months	DOE/Dep't of Labour/Community Dev't
		4.3.1. Proportion of adults participating in non-formal education by sex in past 12 months	DOE/Deep't of Labour/Community Dev't
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	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	4.5.1.1. Sex ratio of children and adolescents enrolled in elementary and primary schools	DOE
		4.5.1.2. Sex ratio of youth and adolescents enrolled in secondary schools	DOE
		4.5.1.3. Sex ratio of population 6-24 years enrolled in vocational and technical schools	DOE
		4.5.1.4. Sex ratio of population aged 18 years and above, enrolled in tertiary institutions	DOE
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	4.6.1 Literacy rates (population aged 10 years and above) by age and by sex	Census/DHS
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	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	4.7.1 Proportion of primary educational institutions having effectively integrated education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights into their curricula	DOE
		4.7.2 Proportion of secondary educational institutions having effectively integrated education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights into their curricula	DOE
		4.7.3 Proportion of technical and vocational educational institutions having effectively integrated education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights into their curricula	DOE
		4.7.4 Proportion of tertiary educational institutions having effectively integrated education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights into their curricula	DOE
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes	4.a.1.1. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to electricity	DOE

environments for all	(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	4.a.1.2. Proportion of secondary schools with access to electricity	DOE
		4.a.1.3. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to computers and/or internet for pedagogical purposes	DOE
		4.a.1.4. Proportion of secondary schools with access to computers and/or internet for pedagogical purposes	DOE
		4.a.1.5. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to basic clean drinking water	DOE
		4.a.1.6. Proportion of secondary schools with access to basic clean drinking water	DOE
		4.a.1.7. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	DOE
		4.a.1.8. Proportion of secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	DOE
		4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, <u>including vocational training and information on</u>	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.b.2. Proportion of ODA that has been allocated to external scholarships in PNG by sector	DNPM/National Training Council		
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.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	4.c.1.1. Proportion of teachers in elementary schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by sex	DOE/TSC
		4.c.1.2. Proportion of teachers in primary schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by sex	DOE/TSC
		4.c.1.3. Proportion of teachers in secondary schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by sex	DOE/TSC
		4.c.1.4. Proportion of teachers in vocational and technical schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by sex	DOE/TSC
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	5.1.1 Existence of legal frameworks in PNG to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Dept of Justice
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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	5.2.1.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	DHS
		5.2.1.2. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	DHS
	5.2.1.3. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to other forms of psychological violence in the previous 12 months by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age		
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		DHS

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	DHS
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		
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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	5.5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament	
		5.5.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2.1 Proportion of women in managerial positions in the Public Service and Public Corporations	Civil Service Commission
		5.5.2.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions in Business Services	Business Services Registry
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years currently using modern contraceptive methods	DHS
		5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years requiring permission from spouse or other family member to access reproductive health services	DHS
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	5.6.2 Existence of laws and regulations in PNG that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Law Reform Commission
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	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population (or households) with ownership or secure legal documents over agricultural land,	Dept of Lands/DAL
		5.a.1 (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	Dept of Lands/DAL
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	5.a.2 Existence of legal framework (including customary law) in PNG guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Law Reform Commission
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Telephone companies / NICTA
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	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	5.c.1 Existence in PNG of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Dep't of Planning/Treasury / Dep't of Community Dev't
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water sources by U/R sector of residence	Census/DHS
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	6.2.1 Proportion of population (or households) with access safe and secure toilet facilities	Census/DHS

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated		
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Water PNG/PNG Power
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources in Port Moresby	Water PNG for Port Moresby
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	6.5.1 Existence of an integrated water resources management implementation system in PNG	RC One UN on UNEP IWRM Survey
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Border Dev't Authority
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	CEPA/Mineral Resources Authority/Climate Change Devt Authority
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	DNPM
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of DDAs with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WaSH Sector
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and</b>			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Census/DHS
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	7.1.2 .1 Proportion of population with primary reliance non-solid fuels and technology for cooking	Census/DHS
		7.1.2 .2 Proportion of population with primary reliance non-solid fuels and technology for lighting	Census/DHS
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1 Proportion of the population obtaining energy from renewable sources (solar, wind, biogas, ocean, hydropower and geothermal resources)	Census/DHS
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP		
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment		
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP	DNPM
		7.b.2 Proportion of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for renewable energy infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	DNPM
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment</b>			

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	DNPM
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person per sector	DNPM
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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Dep't of Labor and Employment/Institute of National Affairs/Tax Office
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production with developed	8.4.1 Material footprint, per capita, and material footprint per GDI 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP		
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees in the Public Service by Grade 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by age and by sex	Dept of Personnel Management Census/HIES
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Census/HIES
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years (or 10-14 years) engaged in child labour by sex and age	Census/Community Dev't Dep't
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Inventory of number of labour unions in PNG	Dep't of Labor and Employment Dep't of Labor
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs, by sex	Tourism Promotion Authority Tourism Promotion Authority
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches a per 100,000 adults 8.10.1.2 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider by U/R Sector of residence	Central Bank Central Bank Central Bank

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	DNPM
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	8.b.1 Total government spending in employment programmes as a proportion of the national budget	
		8.b.1 Total government spending in employment programmes as a proportion of the GDP	DNPM
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
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	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Dept of Transport/Dept of Works/National Road Authority
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (Air, Road & Water)	Dept of Transport/NSO/Bank of PNG/ National Maritime Authority/National Roads Authority
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	NSO/Bank of PNG
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	NSO/Bank of PNG/Manufacturers Council/Chamber of Commerce
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	NSO/Bank of PNG/Manufacturers Council/Chamber of Commerce/Small Business Cooperation
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	NSO/Bank of PNG/Manufacturers Council/Chamber of Commerce/Small Business Cooperation
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	CEPA/CCDA/NSO
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDI	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDI	DNPM
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	NARI/Universities/Dept of Higher Education Sciences and Tech.
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.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	DNPM

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	NSO/Bank of PNG/Manufacturers Council/Chamber of Commerce/Small Business Cooperation
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.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	NICTA/
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	10.1.2. Income per capita the bottom 40 per cent of the population	HIES
		10.1.2. Income per capita among the total population	HIES
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex	HIES
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	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	DNPM
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators		
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	10.6.1 List of International organizations in which PNG has voting rights	Foreign Affairs
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by migrant employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in PNG	
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	10.7.2 Evidence that PNG has implemented well-managed migration policies	Dep't of Internal Affairs
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	10.a.1 <b>Proportion of exports from PNG to developed countries with zero-tariff</b>	Dept of trade and Industry PNG Customs
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developin	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, (official development assistance flows) into PNG in accordance with its national plans and programmes	DNPM

countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		10.b.2 Total resource flows for development, ( foreign direct investment and other flows) into PNG in accordance with its national plans and programmes	DNPM
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	10.c.1 Remittance costs (into PNG) as a proportion of the amount remitted	B PNG
		10.c.2 Remittance costs (out of PNG) as a proportion of the amount remitted	B PNG
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Census.
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	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		NCDC Port Moresby
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		NCDC Port Moresby
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participatory structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participatory structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Dept of Urban Planning
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	11.4.1 Proportion of public expenditure allocated to preserve, protect and conserve all cultural and natural heritage in PNG	DNPM/Dept of Environment & Conservation
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Disaster Management Center
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	Disaster Management Center
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	NCDC Port Moresby
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	NCDC Port Moresby
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	DHS

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Dept of Urban Planning
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Disaster Management Center/ NCDC
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	11.b.2.1 Existence of a national disaster risk reduction strategy in PNG 11.b.2.2 Existence of local disaster risk reduction strategies in PNG	Disaster Management Center Disaster Management Center
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to PNG that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	DNPM
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	12.1.1 Availability in PNG of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	DNPM
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	12.3.1 Global food loss index	Dep't of Agriculture and Livestock/ NARI/Fresh Produce Dev't Agency
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	CEPA/CCDA/Foreign Affairs
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	12.4.2.1 Hazardous waste generated	CEPA/Dept of Environment and Conservator
		12.4.2.2 Hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	CEPA/Dept of Environment and Conservator
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	NCDC
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1 Number of large national and transnational companies publishing sustainability reports	CEPA

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1 Existence of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans in PNG	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	12.8.1 Mainstreaming of education for sustainable development (including climate change education) into curricula secondary schools in PNG	DOE
		12.8.2 Mainstreaming of education for sustainable development (including climate change education) into curricula tertiary training institutions in PNG	DOE
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	12.a.1 Amount of external support received by PNG for research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	CEPA
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Tourism promotion Authority
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP (production and consumption)	Dept of Petroleum and energy/CEPA/Dept of Treasury
		12.c.2 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Dept of Petroleum and energy/CEPA/Dept of Treasury
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]</b>			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	13.1.1.1 Existence of a national disaster risk reduction strategy in PNG	DMA
		13.1.1.2 Existence of local disaster risk reduction strategies in PNG	
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	13.2.1 Evidence that PNG has communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	CCDA/CEPA/
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	13.3.1 Evidence that PNG has integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	DOE
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	13.3.2 Evidence that PNG has communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	CEPA

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Evidence that PNG has received specialized support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	CCDA/CEPA/UNDP/IO M/UE
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine</b>			
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	CEPA/ National Fisheries Authority/ Univ PNG
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	CEPA/NFA/CCDA
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	CEPA/NFA/UPNG
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	NFA/International Conservation /
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	14.5.1 Proportion of protected areas in relation to marine areas in PNG	CEFA/Coastal Fisheries Authority/NFA
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	14.6.1 Development and implementation of national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU (Yes = 40; No = 0)	NFA/Dept of Commerce Trade and Industry
		14.6.2 Ratification and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (Yes = 40; No = 0)	NFA/Dept of Commerce Trade and Industry
		14.6.3 Ratification and implementation of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement (Yes = 20; No = 0)	NFA/Dept of Commerce Trade and Industry

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in PNG	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fisheries to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	14.b.1.1 Existence of instruments that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector (Yes = 40; No = 0)	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
		14.b.1.2 Existence of specific initiatives to implement the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines (Yes = 30; No = 0)	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
		14.b.1.3 Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making (Yes = 30; No = 0) processes	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
		14.b.1 Composite indicator : Scores of 14.b.1.1 + 14.b.1.2 + 14.b.1.3	NFA/Coastal and Inland Fisheries Authority
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.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	14.c.1 Evidence of PNG ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Department of Justice and Attorney General/Dept of Defence
<b>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</b>			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	PNG Forest Authority/PNG Forest Research Institute
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	15.1.2.1 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	CEPA
		15.1.2.2 Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	CEPA
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1 Proportion of forest land that is degraded over total forest area	PNG Forest Authority/PNG Forest Research Institute

		15.2.2 Proportion of forest land with ongoing initiatives to halt deforestation	PNG Forest Authority/PNG Forest Research Institute
		15.2.3 Proportion of forest land with active efforts fighting forest degradation through afforestation and reforestation	PNG Forest Authority/PNG Forest Research Institute
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	CEPA/PNG Forest/UPNG
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	CEPA
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	CEPA
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	15.5.1 Red List Index	15.5.1 Red List Index	CEPA
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	15.6.1 Existence of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from utilisation of genetic species in PNG	NARI/DAL/PNG FRI/IMR
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		CEPA/PNG Forest/UPNG
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	15.8.1 Existence of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	DAL/NFA/NAQIA
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	15.9.1 Number of national plans and development processes and poverty reduction strategies that integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values	DNPM
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Total Official development assistance received by PNG for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	DNPM/CEPA
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on forest management, conservation and reforestation	DNPM

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	15.c.1 Proportion of official development assistance received by PNG which is allocated for combatting poaching and illegal trafficking of fauna and flora	DNPM	
<b>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</b>				
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	16.1.1 Number of reported victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Police/DOH/Dept of Justice and Attorney General	
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Police/DOH/Dept of Justice and Attorney General	
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.3.1 Proportion of population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months		DHS
		16.1.3.2 Proportion of population subjected to psychological violence in the previous 12 months		DHS
		16.1.3.3 Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months		DHS
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live				
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Dept of Community Devt	
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Dept of Justice and Attorney General/IOM/	
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged less than 18 years who reported experienced of sexual violence	DHS	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Dept of Justice and Attorney General/Correctional Services	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	PNG Central Bank/Immigration/Customs	
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Dept of Defence/Police	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Ombudsman/ Frauds Squad/Police Dept/Transparency Int	
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Ombudsman/ Frauds Squad/Police Dept/Transparency Int	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	DNPM/Dept of Treasury	
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services			

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions		
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	16.8.1 List of international organizations in which PNG has voting rights	Dept of Foreign Affairs
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by sex	NID/Civil Registry/NSO
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	16.10.1.1 Number of verified cases of arbitrary detention and torture of journalists and associated media personnel in the previous 12 months	Media Council
		16.10.1.2 Number of verified cases of arbitrary detention and torture of trade unionists in the previous 12 months	Workers' Unions
		16.10.1.3 Number of verified cases of arbitrary detention and torture of human rights activists in the previous 12 months	Transparency International/Media Council
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	16.10.2 Evidence that PNG has adopted constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Media Council
		16.10.2 Evidence that PNG is effectively implementing constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Media Council
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.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	16.a.1 Existence in PNG of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Dept of Community Devt/NGOs
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Dept of Community Devt/Dept of Personnel Management (GESI)
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>Finance</b>			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	DNPM/Internal Revenue Commission
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	DNPM/Internal Revenue Commission/Dept of Treasury

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	17.2.1 Total official development assistance received by PNG in past year	DNPM
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	DNPM/Dept of Finance
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Central Bank PNG/DNPM
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Dept of Treasury/ Central Bank PNG
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 List of countries that have adopted and implement investment promotion regimes with PNG	Investment Promotion Authority
<b>Technology</b>			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes with PNG, by type of cooperation	Dept of Foreign Affairs
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	17.6.2.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	NICTA
		17.6.2.2 3G & 4G Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	NICTA
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17.7.1 Total amount of funding received by PNG to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	DNPM
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	NICTA
<b>Capacity-building</b>			

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) received by PNG	DNPM
<b>Trade</b>			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	17.10.1 Total value of custom duties levied by PNG on imports from all its trading partners.	PNG Customs
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	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	17.11.1 Total value of PNG exports	Dept of Trade Commerce and Industry
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	17.12.1 <b>Average</b> tariffs faced by PNG on its exports	PNG Customs
<b>Systemic issues</b>			
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Central Bank PNG/Dept of Treasury/DNPM
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	17.14.1 Existence in PNG of mechanisms to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	DNPM
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	17.15.1 Evidence of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	DNPM
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>			
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	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	17.16.1 Existence of reports prepared by PNG on progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	DNPM

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Dept of Treasury/DNPM
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support 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	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	NSO/DNPM
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2 Availability in PNG of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	NSO
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	17.18.3 Existence in PNG of a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	NSO/DNPM
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	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in PNG	DNPM/Dept of Treasury
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	17.19.2.1 Evidence the PNG has conducted one population and housing census in the last 10 years	NSO
		17.19.2.2 Evidence the PNG has 100% national Birth registration coverage	<u>Civil Registry Office</u>
		17.19.2.3 Evidence the PNG has 80% national death registration coverage	Civil Registry Office



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Papua New Guinea

Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled