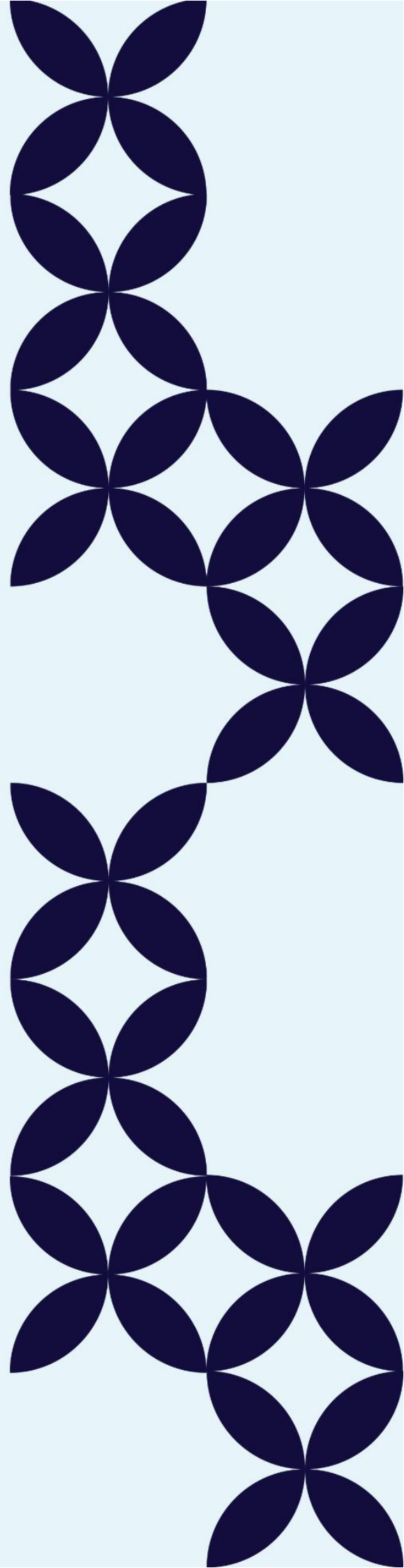
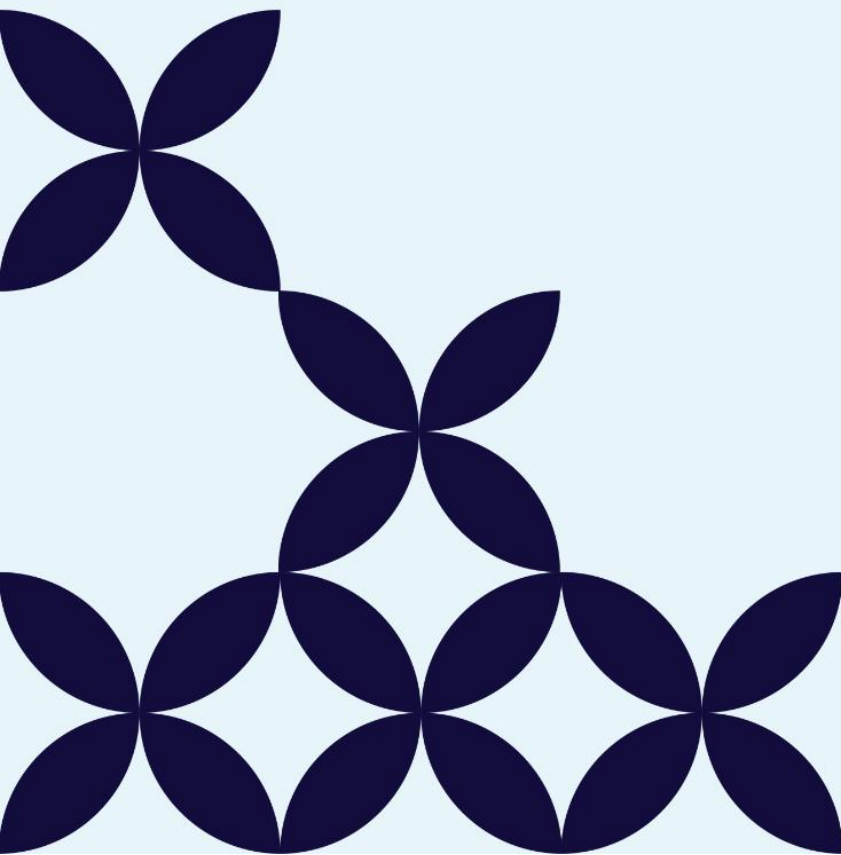
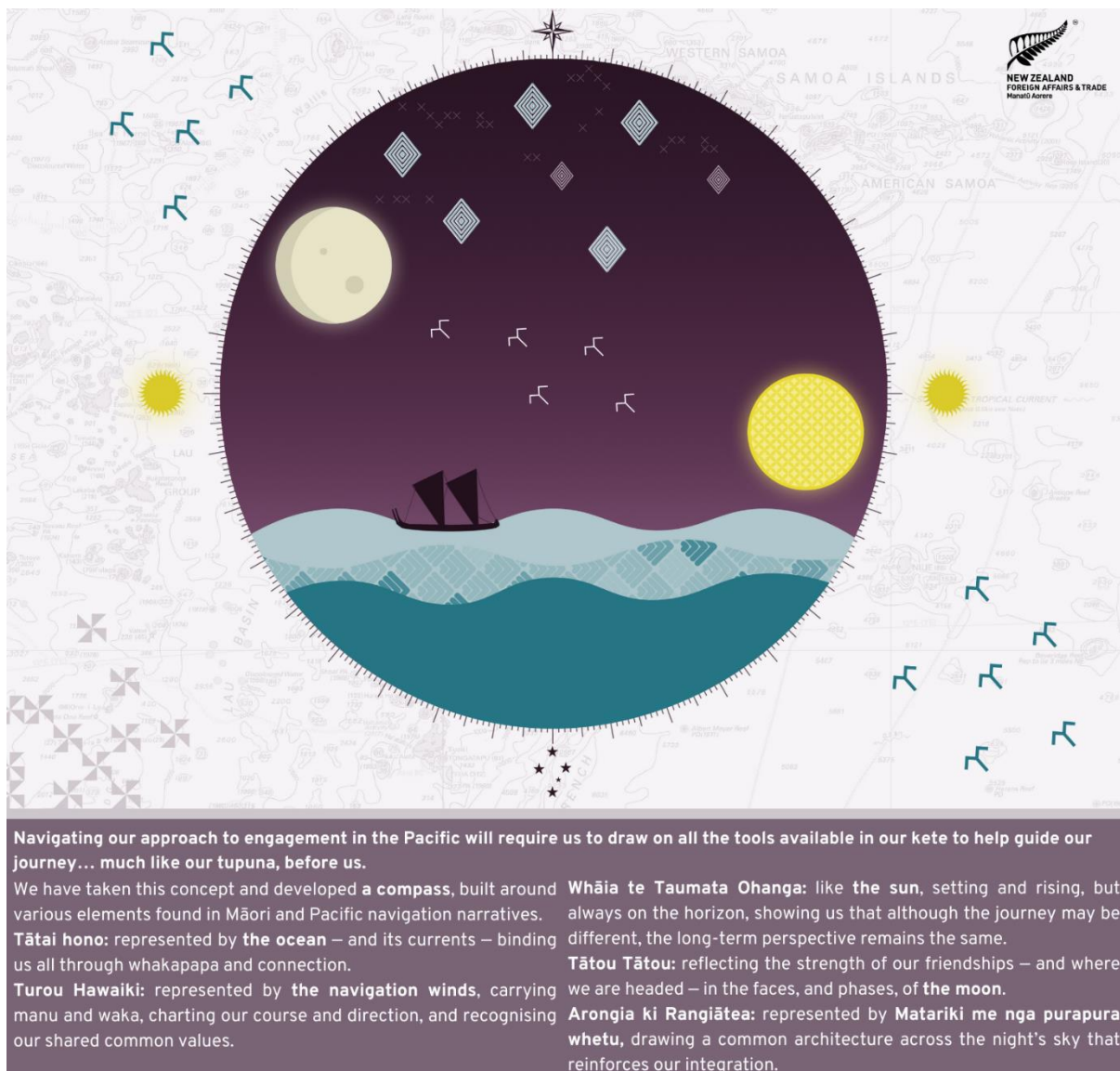


Papua New Guinea

Four Year Plan

December 2021





This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans for Pacific Island countries published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to www.mfat.govt.nz

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For questions on attributing work to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade please contact:

cmd@mfat.govt.nz Phone: +64 4 439 8000 Fax: +64 4 439 8511

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² <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0047/latest/DLM51358.html>



Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Papua New Guinea and as a platform for dialogue.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to which work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in country context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to engagement with Papua New Guinea. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, security and development objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. As such, our development contribution (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy – it reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

Enduring principles for New Zealand's engagement in the Pacific

The **enduring principles** which guide New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific region are:

- **Tātai Hono** (The recognition of deep and enduring whakapapa connections):

Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing New Zealand's depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can further be enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.

- **Turou Hawaiiki** (Navigating together):

Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific Island countries from international treaties and agreements that Aotearoa New Zealand is negotiating.



- **Whāia te Taumata Ōhanga** (Journey towards a circular economy):

Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with New Zealand's and Pacific Island countries' enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific Island countries' enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country's mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.

- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together):

Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.

- **Arongia ki Rangiātea** (Focus towards Excellence):

We will actively take an integrated approach across each New Zealand Government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.



Country overview

Country context

Papua New Guinea is the largest and most populated Pacific Island country, with a population of approximately 9 million and a land area 1.7 times the size of Aotearoa New Zealand. It is made up of 600 islands and atolls and has over 800 diverse cultures and languages. Most of the population lives in the rugged highlands, with only 8 percent living within one kilometre of the coast³. Papua New Guinea has a young population with nearly 50 percent under 20 years of age⁴. Although it is less affected by extreme weather events than many other countries in the region, the social and economic impacts of climate change are expected to increase over time.

From 2015-2019 Papua New Guinea experienced good economic growth, but a decline in its extractive industries combined with disruption related to the COVID-19 pandemic has taken its toll on the economy. The country's formal economy is highly dependent on natural resources and the extractive industry and is therefore susceptible to boom and bust cycles. Eighty percent of the population work in the informal economy and agriculture is the dominant source of livelihoods⁵. The Government remains highly reliant on foreign aid, and debt in recent years has climbed to almost 50 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Papua New Guinea has some of the poorest human development indicators in the world. It has the lowest universal health coverage in the region⁶, lowest level of access to improved sanitation and drinking water⁷, lowest expected years of schooling⁸, highest maternal mortality rate⁹, and highest percentage of women experiencing intimate partner violence in the last 12 months¹⁰. Food and nutritional insecurity is widespread, with 50 percent of children under five affected by stunting¹¹. Around 40 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line¹². Gender equality is a significant challenge and systemic violation of women's rights exist throughout the country¹³. Papua New Guinea ranked 161 out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in 2019¹⁴.

Papua New Guinea is by far the largest recipient of Official Development Assistance in the region, receiving a total US\$4.5 billion of aid between 2012 and 2017¹⁵. Australia is the largest donor,

³ <https://nim.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768456>

⁴ SPC Pacific Data Hub <https://stats.pacificdata.org>

⁵ National Informal Economy Audit Report, Department of Community Development and Religion, Papua New Guinea 2018

⁶ Universal Health Coverage Index, World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.UHC.SRVS.CV.XD>

⁷ SPC Pacific Data Hub <https://stats.pacificdata.org>

⁸ UNHCR <http://hdr.undp.org>

⁹ World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT>

¹⁰ <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata>

¹¹ Global Nutrition Report 2020 <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/oceania/melanesia/papua-new-guinea>

¹² World Bank Group Poverty and Equity Brief Papua New Guinea April 2020

¹³ United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA Papua New Guinea | Gender equality and women's empowerment](#)

¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports

¹⁵ <https://pacificaidmap.lowyinstitute.org/>



providing US\$2.7 billion in support over this period. The second largest donor was China with US\$440 million, followed by the Asia Development Bank, Japan, the World Bank, and Aotearoa New Zealand (US\$131.6 million). The governance and civil society sector received the highest amount of support (over US\$1 billion), followed by transport, health and education.

Papua New Guinea's National Development Plan

Papua New Guinea's vision is to be *a happy, healthy, wealthy, wise and prosperous country by 2050*. Its national development plan defines the policy directions and priority areas for investment and is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁶.

The following priorities are set out in Papua New Guinea's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2022:

- Increased revenue and wealth creation
- Quality infrastructure and utilities
- Sustainable social development
- Improved law and justice and national security
- Improved service delivery
- Improved governance
- Responsible sustainable development
- Sustainable population.

COVID-19 impacts

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on Papua New Guinea, amplifying its governance, economic, social and security challenges. The already fragile health system has been overstretched. Significant COVID-19 misinformation and scepticism, including around vaccines, has hampered the response. The country's fiscal challenges have been further exacerbated by COVID-19, with a major drop in commodity prices and a reduction in domestic business activities resulting in falling GDP growth, increasing public debt (expected to reach over 50 percent of GDP in 2021) and increasing unemployment. Food insecurity has grown, including amongst the urban poor¹⁷, and more of the population may fall into extreme poverty as a result of the pandemic. There is also a risk that COVID-19 may spread from the island of Bougainville across the border to the Solomon Islands.

¹⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

¹⁷ COVID-19 and Food Systems in the Indo-Pacific: an Assessment of Vulnerabilities, Impacts and Opportunities for Action. ACIAR Technical Report Series No.96, 2020.



New Zealand's partnership with Papua New Guinea

Aotearoa New Zealand has a positive and long-standing relationship with Papua New Guinea based on our shared geography and history, people-to-people connections, and common interests in the Pacific region and beyond. We have had a High Commission in Port Moresby since 1975 when Papua New Guinea became independent, and Papua New Guinea has a High Commission in Wellington.

We are finalising a Statement of Partnership with Papua New Guinea which sets out the shared principles, priorities and understandings that guide cooperation and engagement between the two Governments. Our Statement of Partnership affirms that our partnership is founded on the principles of mutual trust, respect and sovereign equality, and is governed by the spirit of friendship.

We have jointly identified five priority areas:

- Partnership – sharing our resources, knowledge and experience
- Security and Peace – working towards a more peaceful, safe and secure Pacific
- People-to-People – deepening our connections
- Prosperity – fostering trade and resilient economies
- Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

Aotearoa New Zealand is a valued partner based on our support to the Bougainville peace process, defence engagement and support for energy and agriculture. We work closely with Papua New Guinea to ensure our investments align with Papua New Guinea's strategic goals as set out in its Medium Term Development Plan. Australia is Papua New Guinea's priority relationship and a key partner for New Zealand in a range of areas.

We have a close relationship with the Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF), including through a New Zealand Defence Force Adviser based in Port Moresby, provision of a New Zealander to the role of PNGDF Deputy Chief of Staff, support to delivery of the Kumul Leadership framework and construction of a Leadership Centre. We have been supporting the Bougainville Police Service since 1998, with up to 12 New Zealand Police advisers in Bougainville at a time (reduced to four following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic). Papua New Guinea has been participating in the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme since the 2010/11 season and sent around 170 workers to Aotearoa New Zealand in 2019 before New Zealand border closures due to COVID-19. Aotearoa New Zealand also provides tertiary scholarships for students from Papua New Guinea, with over 50 scholarships offered annually before disruptions due to COVID-19.

New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Papua New Guinea

Our strategic goals provide a focus for our work in Papua New Guinea over the next ten years. The goals link to our vision of a more secure and resilient Papua New Guinea which delivers successfully for all its citizens and contributes effectively to regional stability and prosperity.



Strategic goals

Goal One: A secure and stable Papua New Guinea	A secure and stable Papua New Guinea contributes to a more peaceful, safe and secure Pacific region. This goal includes supporting Papua New Guinea to pursue its domestic and regional security interests, which includes defence, border security, Bougainville post-referendum talks, law and order, transnational crime, navigating geostrategic dynamics, and cyber security.
Goal Two: Improved well-being for Papua New Guineans	Papua New Guinea's human development indicators are among the lowest in the world, including when compared with other Pacific island countries. Improved human development outcomes will help Papua New Guineans reach their full potential and will contribute to greater security, stability and prosperity within Papua New Guinea and the Pacific region.
Goal Three: A resilient and well-governed Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea has capability challenges across government, including social, economic and security challenges. Improving political and economic governance, as well as increasing the economic benefits of trade and labour mobility, will contribute to improved outcomes for Papua New Guineans and assist Papua New Guinea to be more resilient, stable and secure. This goal includes climate resilience and environmental protection.
Goal Four: A deeper and more resilient partnership between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea	A deeper and more resilient partnership with Papua New Guinea will support our joint work to advance shared bilateral, regional and global goals and contribute to a safer and more secure Pacific region. This goal includes strengthening institutional and people-to-people links, including trade links, education and labour mobility.

Alignment with Papua New Guinea's national development priorities

Papua New Guinea's national development priorities as set out in its Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2022 align with New Zealand's strategic goals as follows:

- Increased revenue and wealth creation (aligns with our strategic Goal Three)
- Quality infrastructure and utilities (Goals Two and Three)
- Sustainable social development (Goal Two)
- Improved law and justice and national security (Goal One)
- Improved service delivery (Goal Two)
- Improved governance (Goal Three)
- Responsible sustainable development (Goals One, Two and Three)
- Sustainable population (Goal Two).



Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Papua New Guinea.

Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to test and monitor during the implementation of this 4YP:

- The COVID-19 pandemic will be controlled and the Government will have more time to focus on other priorities.
- Papua New Guinea and New Zealand borders will be able to reopen within the next 1-3 years.
- Aotearoa New Zealand will continue to work in close partnership with Australia to achieve the strategic goals and objectives.
- This 4YP will align with Papua New Guinea's new Medium Term Development Plan IV from 2022.

Risks

We have noted the following **key risks** which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
Major natural disaster or extreme weather event affects Papua New Guinea.	We will offer support when needed, drawing on our humanitarian partnerships and the capabilities of the New Zealand Defence Force. We will align our support for disaster risk management and response with other actors and donors.
Violence escalates in the Bougainville post-referendum period.	We will continue to offer our support to both sides in the Bougainville post-referendum consultations to ensure discussions remain peaceful and constructive.
Violence in the Highlands escalates.	We will continue to stay coordinated with partners on options for support.
The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect large numbers of the population and place strain on an already fragile health system.	We will continue to work with other partners to support Papua New Guinea in its COVID-19 response and recovery, including through financial assistance. We will continue to work with others to support vaccine roll-out in Papua New Guinea.



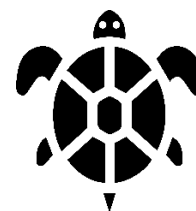
Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
There is a global economic crisis.	We will work with other partners to offer support to Papua New Guinea, including supporting good economic and political governance and resilience.
There is political instability in Papua New Guinea.	We will work with other partners to support strengthened governance and resilience in Papua New Guinea.

Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement with the Pacific region, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. For our engagement with Papua New Guinea the key thematic focus areas are: peace and security, governance and institutions, and infrastructure and energy. We note that, partly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we also have a thematic focus on health.

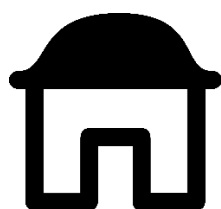
Peace and security

In Papua New Guinea, our thematic focus on peace and security supports strengthening of Papua New Guinea's domestic security, including security in Bougainville and the regions. We promote durable and inclusive peace and security through prevention, awareness-raising, capacity building and technical assistance that keeps Papua New Guinean people and communities safe, sustains economic prosperity and supports national sovereignty. Thematic support in this area contributes to our strategic Goal One: A secure and stable Papua New Guinea.



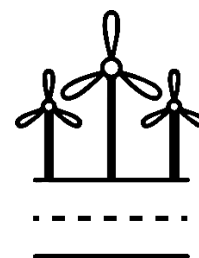
Governance and institutions

Our thematic focus on governance and institutions will support Papua New Guinea to improve political and economic governance and become more resilient. We support the building of more effective and inclusive systems of national and local governance through support for: democratic institutions; state-owned enterprises; representative and responsive decision-making; and improved access to justice for all. Thematic support in this area contributes to Goal Three: A resilient and well-governed Papua New Guinea.



Infrastructure and energy

Our thematic focus on infrastructure and energy supports improved public service delivery and outcomes for Papua New Guinea communities. We promote improved access to modern, high quality infrastructure and services that enable and contribute to sustainable economic, social and environmental outcomes. This includes access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (through the Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership), and support for the Paris Agreement's emission reduction and resilience goals. This work contributes to Goal Two: Improved well-being for Papua New Guineans.



Health

Our thematic focus on health supports improved health outcomes, including as part of COVID-19 response and recovery. We support the strengthening of health systems so Papua New Guinea can better withstand health security threats and deliver inclusive, affordable and accessible health services to improve the health of Papua New Guineans. Our focus on health contributes to Goal Two: Improved well-being for Papua New Guineans.



Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained¹⁸.

Effective development is values-driven, partnership-focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

In Papua New Guinea we deliver effective development outcomes by focusing on where Aotearoa New Zealand can best add value and agreeing what we seek to achieve in partnership with the Government of Papua New Guinea and in alignment with its Medium Term Development Plan. We are responsive and sensitive to the cultural context and local values. We are also alert to changing circumstances and will remain adaptive in responding to unexpected changes in priority and need; for example, the COVID-19 pandemic.

Inclusive development addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

¹⁸ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>



Our approach to inclusive development is to promote human rights as an underlying theme across our development programme, ensuring that those potentially affected by an activity are invited to participate in a meaningful and culturally sensitive way.

Resilient development strengthens the environment, economy and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

In Papua New Guinea we will deliver resilient development outcomes, working closely with the Government of Papua New Guinea, and work towards strengthening preparedness and promoting climate resilience across our key thematic focus areas.

Sustained development enables lasting progress and is locally-owned to uphold results in the long term.

In Papua New Guinea we deliver sustained development outcomes by listening to what is needed, exploring innovative methods appropriate to the unique Papua New Guinean context, aligning our work with Papua New Guinea's development priorities, and developing sustainable local capacity. Sustained development is a key consideration across the development programme.

How we put this plan into action

Work to support Papua New Guinea's security and stability, improve well-being for Papua New Guineans, strengthen Papua New Guinea's resilience and governance, and strengthen our partnership with Papua New Guinea will draw on the strengths, and complement the strategies of, many agencies in Papua New Guinea and Aotearoa New Zealand.

Across each of our goals we will:

- work in partnership and maintain regular and open dialogue with the Government of Papua New Guinea
- draw on expertise from within and across New Zealand Government agencies to operationalise our plan
- streamline and coordinate support to Papua New Guinea across the New Zealand Government to ensure our resources are targeted at areas in which we add the most value, and
- strengthen partnerships with Australia, other key bilateral partners and donors and the wider region.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Over this period, there is flexibility to move funds into and between 4YPs in order to respond to



rapidly changing contexts. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation appropriation is on the MFAT website¹⁹.

Goal One: A secure and stable Papua New Guinea

- We will strengthen engagement between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea security agencies (including Defence, Police, Immigration, Customs, Aviation and national security agencies).
- We will work with Papua New Guinea in key regional and international organisations to support mutual security priorities.
- We will support a peaceful Bougainville post-referendum process through close consultation with both sides and also by providing impartial assistance when appropriate and requested by both sides. Our development assistance support to the Bougainville Police Service will strengthen professionalism and effective service delivery.
- Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from a range of internal and external stakeholders.

Key indicators of progress

Goal One:

A secure and stable Papua New Guinea

- Peaceful Bougainville post-referendum talks
- Significant reduction in all forms of violence and related death rates in Papua New Guinea (Sustainable Development Goal 16.1)
- Reduced uncontrolled movement across Papua New Guinea land and maritime borders

Goal Two: Improved well-being for Papua New Guineans

- We will continue to invest in development assistance to support Papua New Guinea's development goals. We will work in close partnership with Papua New Guinea and ensure our support is coordinated and targeted to support vulnerable groups. We will work with Australia and other donors to ensure our assistance is aligned and effective. We will also work with civil society to further our impact.
- We will draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT in collaboration with other relevant New Zealand Government agencies (including the Ministry of Health, New Zealand Police, Ministry of Defence, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment, and the Public Service Fale).
- We will help facilitate access to basic services in Papua New Guinea (including access to energy through the Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership).

¹⁹ www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/



- We will support improved access to fresh produce markets and agricultural services.
- We will work with multilateral agencies (including United Nations Women, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) as well as non-governmental organisations (such as The Fred Hollows Foundation and World Vision International) to help achieve this goal. Working through in-country implementation partners on the ground will help reduce costs and increase our impact.

Key indicators of progress

Goal Two: Improved well-being for Papua New Guineans

- Increase in the proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services, including electricity (Sustainable Development Goal 1.4.1)
- Reduction in the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by age and sex (Sustainable Development Goal 1.2.1)
- Reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates
- Reduction in gender-based violence

Goal Three: A resilient and well-governed Papua New Guinea

- We will strengthen partnerships between Papua New Guinea and New Zealand public sectors, including through the New Zealand Public Service Fale's partnership with counterpart stakeholders in Papua New Guinea, including the Department of Personnel Management and Parliamentary Committee.
- We will support economic resilience through: budget support in response to COVID 19; support for agriculture, including fresh produce market development; and support for Papua New Guinea's fiscal and state-owned enterprise reform agenda.
- We will support labour mobility opportunities for Papua New Guineans, including participation in the RSE scheme (currently impacted by COVID-19 border restrictions).
- We will provide support for tertiary and short-term scholarships to grow the skills base of Papua New Guineans and strengthen people-to-people links between our countries (following the relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions).
- We will continue to support the successful conduct of free and fair elections throughout Papua New Guinea.
- Aotearoa New Zealand will also provide assistance through support for the UN's Pacific anti-corruption programme, the work of Transparency International across the region, and the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions.
- We will work with Papua New Guinea and key partners to support investments to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



Key indicators of progress

Goal Three:
A resilient and well-governed Papua New Guinea

- Increase in the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament and local governments (Sustainable Development Goal 5.5.1)
- Increase in the proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal 16.7.2)
- Increase in the Political Stability and Absence of Violence World Bank Governance indicator

Goal Four: A deeper and more resilient partnership between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea

- We will ensure regular and open communication between Papua New Guinea and Aotearoa New Zealand, including regular Ministerial engagement, high level consultations and other engagement at senior levels.
- We will listen to Papua New Guinea's views and seek to understand their perspectives and goals. We will also share our resources, knowledge and experience.
- We will continue to strengthen the key elements of our bilateral architecture by maintaining a relevant Statement of Partnership that reflects common priorities, values and objectives.
- We will strengthen collaboration and policy engagement between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea agencies to advance shared bilateral, regional and global issues.
- We will strengthen people-to-people links between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, including through labour mobility, scholarships and trade links (following the relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions).

Key indicators of progress

Goal Four:
A deeper and more resilient partnership between Aotearoa New Zealand and Papua New Guinea

- Number of bilateral engagements between senior officials and ministers held annually
- A relevant and jointly-owned Statement of Partnership to guide our bilateral relationship
- Comments on the value and quality of our partnership from Papua New Guinea show Aotearoa New Zealand is seen as a trusted and valued partner



The Papua New Guinea 4YP strategic goals and outcomes are also supported through non-bilateral programmes such as multilateral, humanitarian and partnerships programmes that may be working outside of key thematic areas identified in this plan. Alongside the bilateral programme, non-bilateral programmes have a key role in realising strategic goals and outcomes.

How we assess progress against this plan

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Pacific overall via MFAT's Annual Report²⁰. We also report back on this 4YP to the Government of Papua New Guinea via our annual High Level Consultations. This not only gives us an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership, but also to test whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

Shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal helps us to monitor progress at the highest level. We also support and use country-owned statistics and data to monitor progress at the macro level and therefore will not develop a separate country-level measurement framework.

In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual updates of the 4YPs.

Every 6-8 years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall engagement in Papua New Guinea in partnership with the Government of Papua New Guinea. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

For further information

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Papua New Guinea are available on the MFAT website²¹. To find out more about New Zealand's engagement with Pacific Island countries also go to the MFAT website, at www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/

²⁰ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>

²¹ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/papua-new-guinea/new-zealand-high-commission-to-papua-new-guinea/>



Appendix: Logic diagram for Papua New Guinea 4 Year Plan

