



Secretariat of the Pacific Community

PAPUA NEW GUINEA COUNTRY PROGRAMME



PAPUA NEW GUINEA



2014
REPORT



Papua New Guinea



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2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
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Papua New Guinea - Panapompom Island – Photo: Pierre Boblin

Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Papua New Guinea. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Papua New Guinea is achieving with SPC's support. It includes two feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Papua New Guinea and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Papua New Guinea as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. SPC is proud to work with Papua New Guinea, the biggest country in the Pacific, with a special influence on regional development, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Papua New Guinea to achieve your development objectives.

This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Papua New Guinea to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Papua New Guinea to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Papua New Guinea for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Colin Tukuitonga'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General, SPC



SPC cooperation with Papua New Guinea

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Papua New Guinea in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Papua New Guinea, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Papua New Guinea and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Papua New Guinea to achieve the development priorities detailed in Papua New Guinea's Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030.

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Papua New Guinea under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

Regionalism in practice

From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank, (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Papua New Guinea. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014.

SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling transboundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.



Examples of SPC work in Papua New Guinea

➔ Promoting Papua New Guinea's seafood processing export capacity

Right: Seafood cannery staff learn techniques of packaging goods for export



Notable progress has been made since SPC's assistance began in 2011 ... the seafood processing sector's employment has increased by just under 2,500 employees; its total revenue is up by USD 94 million; and the International Food Corporation Ltd, Majestic Seafood Ltd and the RD Tuna Cold Storage facility have been accredited for exporting to the EU market.

Seafood processing and export is becoming an increasingly important and thriving sector in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Over the past five years, employment in the sector has grown by 40% and the total quantity of canned seafood exported by PNG to the European Union (EU) market has increased six-fold over the last ten years. This has resulted in a fourteen-fold revenue increase. As 80–90% of PNG's fisheries products are destined for foreign markets, maintaining the success of PNG's fisheries sector will rely on its continued ability to export to the world's most profitable markets. The EU has emerged as a particularly attractive market for canned seafood and cooked tuna loins, but also has some of the most rigorous standards for sanitary inspections and catch documentation. In addition, the EU's market regulations are frequently changing. Failure to maintain accreditation results in immediate termination of the exporter's access to the EU market, which significantly affects their revenue.

PNG's National Fisheries Authority (NFA) serves as the independent government organisation, called a 'competent authority', responsible for certification of seafood products for EU markets. In 2011, a review conducted jointly by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) on the official control system of PNG's competent authority identified serious discrepancies which could have resulted in PNG losing its access to the EU market.

The review was supplemented by a training needs analysis (TNA) at the request of the NFA Fisheries Board. Based on the recommendations of the review, SPC worked with the National Fisheries College (NFC) to build its capacity through the delivery of thermal process operational training for fish canning operations, and provided

mentoring to fisheries inspectors in thermal processing. SPC has also assisted in the development of a post-harvest fisheries curriculum now being delivered at the University of Technology's food technology degree programme. This will be further supplemented by a post-graduate diploma programme in post-harvest fisheries that will be delivered in 2015. The NFA also received capacity building from five regional training sessions on seafood standards inspection and thermal processing delivered by SPC between 2012 and 2014, and TRACES (TRAdE Control and Expert System) training on electronic certification. This enables PNG to monitor, in real time, their consignments until they have been received by EU importers, and was a significant step in reducing administrative costs between NFA and industry. The improved monitoring ability also expedites the certification process.

Similarly, SPC has been providing technical assistance and training to the five major seafood canneries, assisting them with obtaining food safety standards such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 22000 Food Safety Management Systems, and internal auditor training. SPC also provides capacity building workshops on understanding the market access conditions of the EU. An internal audit was carried out at the new Majestic Seafood Ltd cannery, aimed at building the company's certification process. The training enabled the new company to effectively understand the EU's market access requirements and comply with them.

Notable progress has been made since SPC's assistance began in 2011. The National Fisheries Authority has maintained its competent authority status and a food testing laboratory was accredited in 2013. The laboratory is now receiving additional capacity building in the form of training and reviews of its systems in preparation for microbiology accreditation. In addition, the seafood processing sector's employment has increased by just under 2,500 employees; its total revenue is up by USD 94 million; and the International Food Corporation Ltd, Majestic Seafood Ltd and the RD Tuna Cold Storage facility have been accredited for exporting to the EU market. Mr Pete Celso, Managing Director of RD Tuna Canners Ltd commented, 'The assistance that SPC has been giving all these years is valuable to all of the beneficiaries here in PNG. There is a strong and urgent need for updates and improvements in the areas that SPC has covered. There is also a critical need for sustainability and maintenance of knowledge and capability in the light of the stringent requirements from the buyers and the importing countries from time to time. The assistance that SPC has provided, therefore, will go a long way towards improving the capability and awareness that need to be sustained all the time, as we are dealing in a critical commodity – food.'

South Seas Tuna Corporation Managing Director Mr Mike McCulley commented, 'Before the training, staff did not understand the full importance of the food safety programmes, but after the training they clearly understood the importance of the established policies, programmes, and standard operating procedures that are in place. The sea food industry and its processes are still new to us and the demands of the EU market for tuna loins continue to change; we must also take into account the regulatory requirements, so it is vital that we keep abreast by continuing to participate in the training.'

Jeff Kinch, Principal of National Fisheries College, also expressed his appreciation of SPC's support: 'The continued support of SPC is required to ensure that the local participation in the PNG fisheries sector continues to grow and that our companies remain compliant.'

This work will become increasingly important as compliance with EU regulations continues to grow more complex and demanding. The assistance by SPC has been made possible through a partnership with Australia through its Fisheries for Food Security Programme and is part of SPC's wider partnership with PNG to address its national objective of developing a fishery sector that is sustainable and profitable, with PNG becoming a world leader in the supply of tuna.



➔ Tobacco control policies and legislation promote healthier lives

SPC helped identify a range of current practices and arrangements used by the tobacco industry to further their interests, including attempts to interfere with policy making and legislative processes that weaken or undermine public health policy.

Tobacco use in the Pacific region represents a major cause of ill health and disease, accounting for an alarming 75% of deaths attributed to non-communicable diseases. In a move towards reducing the economic and social burden of such diseases, Pacific health ministers were amongst the first to become signatories to the global World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and have advocated for some of the strongest measures to control tobacco. Many Pacific Island countries and territories, including Papua New Guinea, have since developed tobacco control legislation. Despite high smoking prevalence and the pressing need to reduce smoking, tobacco industry interference continues to undermine policy and legislation in the Pacific. Papua New Guinea



has among the highest tobacco usage rates in the region, with latest data showing that 60% of adult men and 27% of adult women use tobacco. More alarmingly the data show that among teenagers aged 13 to 15, 55% of boys and 47% of girls use tobacco.

Through the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use Program, SPC has assisted Papua New Guinea to specifically address tobacco industry interference in tobacco control policy making.

SPC met with key stakeholders from government departments and from civil society organisations to raise awareness on the issue of tobacco interference and, in particular, on Article 5.3 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which stresses the need to protect public health policies 'from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry in accordance with national law'.

SPC helped identify a range of current practices and arrangements used by the tobacco industry to further their interests, including attempts to interfere with policy making and legislative processes that weaken or undermine public health policy. Tertiary students were being awarded student scholarships by tobacco company and small packets of five cigarettes, which are particularly appealing to children, were made available. There were also attempts to influence policy through informal meetings with civil servants and donations.

SPC assisted the government of Papua New Guinea with the drafting of amendments to current tobacco control legislation, which will be included in the planned revision of the Papua New Guinea Tobacco Control Act, along with new provisions on Article 5.3, highlighting tobacco industry interference.

SPC further developed and helped implement a government directive and guidelines on tobacco industry interactions. These guidelines provide information to public servants

on the terms and conditions under which a meeting between government and the tobacco industry might occur. Guidelines set out clear steps to ensure that meeting agendas and minutes are well documented and available for all to see. They also stress that meetings between government and the tobacco industry should be at the request of government, and not the other way round, and should aim to inform the industry of government policy.

As stressed by Ms. Margaret Asinimbu, lawyer at the Papua New Guinea Ministry of Health: 'The work undertaken by SPC highlighted a number of instances of tobacco industry interference and enabled us to consider important changes that could be incorporated into a new code of conduct for public servants. Most importantly, the work allowed us to revise our Tobacco Control Act and incorporate the issue of dealing with tobacco industry interference in the new tobacco legislation.' The final draft of the revised Papua New Guinea Tobacco Control Act, following extensive stakeholder consultations, is anticipated to reflect one of the most comprehensive tobacco control legislative reforms in the region.

This work is part of SPC's drive to work with countries to promote and protect the health of all Pacific Island peoples, and in particular reflects SPC's commitment to helping Papua New Guinea address its National Health Plan priority of reducing non-communicable diseases. It was made possible with the funding assistance of the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use Program.



Summary of SPC development cooperation

The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the Government and people of Papua New Guinea to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Papua New Guinea in 2014 aligned to Papua New Guinea's Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030.

Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Papua New Guineans took part in approximately 2,562 days of SPC training over the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused programming and where possible to leverage additional

funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Papua New Guinea, in 2014, this is estimated at PGK 19,895,849 (7,361,464 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Papua New Guinea (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Papua New Guinea has involved considerable activity.

While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Papua New Guinea in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.

Annex 1: SPC training provided in Papua New Guinea: July 2013 – June 2014

Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.

| | F | M | N/A | Total trained | Total person days |
|--|-----------|------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Animal health | | 2 | | 2 | 6 |
| Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring | 8 | 8 | | 16 | 195 |
| Coastal fisheries-aquaculture | 1 | 19 | | 20 | 277 |
| Cultural policy/cultural promotion | 2 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Deep-sea minerals | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 90 |
| Private sector development / market access | 20 | 36 | | 56 | 392 |
| Forestry | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 66 |
| Gender equality / violence against women | 3 | 4 | | 7 | 35 |
| Geoscience for development | 1 | | | 1 | 11 |
| Human rights general | | 2 | | 2 | 15 |
| Lobbying and advocacy - human rights | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 10 |
| Maritime boundaries | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 50 |
| Nearshore fisheries development | 3 | 6 | | 9 | 45 |
| Oceanic fisheries monitoring | 5 | 94 | | 99 | 908 |
| Oceanic fisheries-ecosystems monitoring and assessment | | 2 | | 2 | 260 |
| Petroleum storage and handling | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Project design and management | | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| Social media training | 6 | 19 | 1 | 26 | 130 |
| Statistics | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 17 |
| Student literacy and numeracy | 4 | 12 | | 16 | 45 |
| Total | 60 | 219 | 1 | 280 | 2562 |

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not reported.



Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Papua New Guinea in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Papua New Guinea in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.



While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

| SPC expected contribution to national development goals | | |
|---|--|--|
| Expected long term result (impact) | Expected medium term result (outcome) | Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014 |
| Pacific communities are empowered and resilient | | |
| Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation | | |
| Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices | Vulnerability and risks managed | Disaster risk assessment tools and applications developed – Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) updated with outputs from other risk assessments conducted (such as the Nadi flood modelling project); exposure datasets shared with partners and countries Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans (CIPs) completed for all 15 of the Pacific members African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States – National steering committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP States Knowledge products for early warning systems (EWS) developed – New information products for tsunami early warning developed and tested with PICTs through the 2014 PacWave exercise |
| Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems | | |
| Improved management of coastal fisheries | Enhanced capacity of coastal communities to respond effectively to climate change and improved assessment of climate change impacts on marine environments | Pilot site re-survey completed; capacity development provided in survey methods and temperature loggers and data maintained Reporting completed on climate change monitoring including attachment training in SPC headquarters Age, growth and genetic parameters determined for a selection of coastal finfish from 8 PICTs – Samples collected, analysis under way Post larval capture and culture assessments, export trials and reporting for invertebrates and finfish completed for Papua New Guinea |

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

| Expected long term result (impact) | Expected medium term result (outcome) | Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods | Increased skills & knowledge base to maximise the return on investments in aquaculture | Aquaculture hatchery and pond trials of the prawn <i>macrobrachium spinipes</i> indigenous to Papua New Guinea held, including training of local staff |
| | | Technical assistance provided on sea cucumber and other mariculture methodologies to improve capacity of mariculture development in Papua New Guinea – The Nago Island mariculture facility is completed and is operating |
| Land Resources | | |
| Informed policy decisions, advocacy and knowledge sharing on sustainable land, agriculture and forestry development supported | Awareness and understanding on key issues relating to land, agriculture and forestry enhanced | Social media training conducted to increase the provision of agriculture and forestry information |
| Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change | Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity | New varieties in tissue culture established using successful protocols – six bele varieties received from Papua New Guinea; a total of 47 core sample collection of bele received from Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and Papua New Guinea; varieties are growing in the post entry quarantine ready for establishment in tissue culture |
| | | Genetic diversity of taro and other aroids increased with relevant technology (e.g. DNA and virus indexing), exchanged and capacity building facilitated amongst 22 partners and for the Pacific – 100 taro lines distributed to 15 project country partners; INEA website established www.EdibleAroids.org ; |
| Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives | | |
| Educational Quality | | |
| Improved quality of education | Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy | Country report on the outcomes of the institutional capacity assessment completed |
| Gender, Human Rights, and Culture | | |
| Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance | Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards | Civil society organisations (CSO) provided with information and training on how to use human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO forum – Training completed in June, outcome statement released |
| | Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers | Regional consultations conducted with members of parliament (MP) in order to increase capacity to apply human rights in parliament and to advocate for human rights compliant legislation and policies – Regional MP training held in January 2014 and MP consultation held in fourth quarter of 2014 |
| | | Regional training and consultations provided for judicial staff in order to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in the courts and influence policy and laws – Regional lawyers training held in October 2014 |
| Public Health | | |
| Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities | PICTs develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities | Technical support provided on tobacco industry interference and tobacco control legislation; code of conduct for government personnel drafted |



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

| Expected long term result (impact) | Expected medium term result (outcome) | Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014 |
|---|--|--|
| Water and Sanitation | | |
| Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened | Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to resource improved water resource management through technical assistance provided to in-country demonstration projects – one sub-regional and two in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national integrated water resources management planning, follow-up project development Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation, and wastewater management – National apex water committees established |
| The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth | | |
| Energy Services | | |
| Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services | Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectorial coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation | Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE) established – Workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including from Papua New Guinea |
| Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems | | |
| Improved management of oceanic fisheries | Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring | Debriefing training course and refresher workshop conducted in Port Moresby |
| | | Basic observer training course conducted for Papua New Guinea in Kavieng |
| | | Debriefing assessor workshop conducted in Port Moresby |
| | | Regional observer coordinators workshop held |
| | Enhanced national oceanic fishery data management to meet national requirements and international obligations | Tuna Fisheries Observer Database in Papua New Guinea supported |
| | National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice | Country-specific reports of longline fishing performance in the southern longline fishery completed |
| Report updated on fish aggregating device closures for Papua New Guinea | | |
| Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods | Improved capacity for subsistence, artisanal, sport and industrial fishing activities within the sustainable production level | Enhanced data on the biological characteristics of oceanic species and their environment are available to support stock assessment and ecosystem-based fisheries management |
| | | Central Pacific tuna tagging cruise reports for 2014 campaigns completed |
| | | Technical advice provided to strengthen structure and develop policy of national fishing association – Small and medium enterprises (cooperatives) workshop completed |

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

| Expected long term result (impact) | Expected medium term result (outcome) | Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014 |
|--|---|--|
| Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods | Improved economic viability of fisheries investments through analysis, evaluation and capacity building in financial skills | National training conducted in fisheries financial management, economics, project management and governance for Papua New Guinea – Course curriculum developed, including training guide, participants manual, competency exercises, and certified through NTC |
| | Improved seafood quality standards and value-adding for exports | Technical assistance and advice provided to seafood enterprises in Papua New Guinea – Delivered two training workshops (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and food safety management system) to Majestic Seafoods Ltd; thermal processing training to Frabelle Ltd |
| | | Technical assistance and advice provided to the competent authority/fisheries administration – Review of competent authority completed in collaboration with the Forum Fisheries Agency to ensure compliance with European Union market access; shortfalls identified |
| | | Fish waste utilisation project supported in one PICT to improve livelihoods and the environment – Advice on fish silage production and marketing provided to one Papua New Guinea private operator |
| Geoscience | | |
| Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources | Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened | Strengthened national capacities provided through training on deep-sea minerals issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums – Government representative supported to attend the 2014 International Seabed Authority's (ISA) Annual Session |
| | | Awareness increased about deep-sea mineral issues – Consultations held in communities on west coast of New Ireland, near Solwara 1 site |
| | | Papua New Guinea hydro-power dam survey completed |
| | | 4th Deep-sea minerals (DSM) regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep-sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji in December 2013 – Environmental impact assessment templates developed for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides |
| | | State of knowledge of Pacific Marine Minerals report finalised and launched, providing quality data and information relating to deep-sea mineral resources |
| | | Capacity building for participants at the inaugural meeting for the geological surveys organisation on the importance of geological surveys completed, identified national and regional priorities, and agreed on a way forward to strengthen regional cooperation in geo-survey |
| | | Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources |
| Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed | | |
| | | Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system implemented and maintained to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability – Tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high-quality sea-level and meteorological data |



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

| Expected long term result (impact) | Expected medium term result (outcome) | Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014 |
|--|---|---|
| Land Resources | | |
| Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth | Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade | Technical assistance provided to undertake crop surveillance – Isolates sent for authentication |
| | Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened | Enterprises assisted to develop strategic and inclusive business plans, marketing plans and strategies – Business plan completed for one enterprise (Bougainville Seaweeds) |
| Statistics for Development | | |
| Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised | PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors | Regional workshop held on education data and indicators in the Pacific |
| Transport Services | | |
| Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services | Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectorial coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation | Internal auditor training for the department of transport's maritime security division |
| | | 15 Maritime administrators trained on basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Papua New Guinea |
| | Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported | Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at the International Maritime Organization's (IOM) oceanic forum on domestic ferry safety |

SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. We thank them for their support.

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